WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
Opposite: COX & Co.
and
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
Opposite: COX & Co.
and
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

EDITED BY
S. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY
MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

VOL. IX NO. 217 BOMBAY: MONDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1921. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

AND O SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date	Steamer	Tons.
1921.		
12th November	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
19th „	DEVANHA ..	8,092
26th „	NARKUNDA*	16,118
3rd December	MACEDONIA	10,512
10th „	CALEDONIA	7,572
17th „	MOREA	10,890
24th „	MANTUA*	10,902
31st „	PLASSY	7,346
1922		
7th January	CHINA	7,952
14th „	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
21st „	NALDERA *..	15,825
28th „	CALEDONIA	7,572
4th February	EGYPT +	7,941
11th „	DELTA	8,097
18th „	MACEDONIA	10,512
25th „	MOREA	10,890

NARKUNDA, MANTUA, NALDERA } *Through steamers from Australia.

EGYPT + Through steamer from China

AND O MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN.

A special train leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
To Port Said and Plymouth.

1921. About		
4th November	MANDALA	8,246
28th „	NEVASA	9,071
11th December	NEURALIA	9,082
25th „	MERKARA	8,285

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamer	
1921		Call at Colombo Fremantle Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.
18th November	NALDERA	
30th December	MALWA	
1922		
27th January	NARKUNDA	
24th February	MANTUA	Do. do.

SAILING TO COLOMBO AND CHINA.

About	
18th November	DUNERA..

SAILINGS TO AFRICA KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	—
11th Nov	BARPEVA..	Karachi&P.Gulfpo s
11th „	LINGA ..	Karachi direct.
13th „	CHAKLA ..	Karachi and Persian Gulf ports.
14th „	LHASA ..	KarachiviaKathiawar ports.
16th „	KAMPARA	East and SouthAfrica ports via Murgomu

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE, & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD., AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing	Remarks.
Canadian Skirmisher	—	In Oct.	For San Francisco Seattle and Vancouver.

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 168.
Telephone No. 1330.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Capt.	Arrival.	Deptre.
KASADO MARU	N. Yanagi	...30th Oct.	14th Nov.
MALAY MARU	Y. Saito	...28th Nov.	10th Dec
SAIGON MARU	M. Sato	...7th Dec	19th Dec.
INDUS MARU	...G. Matsuzaki.	11th Dec-	23rd Dec.

For Freight and passages, etc. Apply to

K. CHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE.

(NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.)

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamers	Commander,	Tons	Arrival	Departure
Tatsuno Maru	M. Furuhashi	3995	28thOct.	15th Nov.
Rosa Maru	N. Wada	5622	17th Nov.	22nd Nov
Akita Maru	S Ochis	3817	15th Nov.	27th Nov
Wakasa Maru	B Tsuda	6074	23rd Nov	5th Dec.
Genoa Maru	Y Yuhi	6791	8th Dec	20th Dec

For freight and passage apply to Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Wallaby Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL 60,000,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 40,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL 8,998,328

DIRECTORS:

1. Seth Mangaldas G. Parekh, M.L.A.
2. Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas C.I.E., M.B.E.
3. Hormasji Manekji Mehta, Esq.
4. Seth Shoorji Vallabhdas.
5. S. F. Mulla, Esq.
6. Manubhai Rangildas, Esq.
7. Seth Chamanlal G. Parekh.
8. Seth Jesinghbhai Ujamshi.
9. Seth Jivanlal Girdharlal.

HEAD OFFICE—AHMEDABAD.

Local Sub-Branch—Station Branch.

Bombay Branch.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 special arrangements are to be made.

DEPOSITS for long and short periods are received on favourable terms.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed 4 per cent.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.

For further information and rules of business apply to the Bank's Manager in charge of the Bombay Branch. Mr. Tricumlal Mody. No. 50-52. Churchgate Street.

GIRDHARDAS & SONS.
Managing Agents.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906. INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY, BRANCH AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	3,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms Rules on application.

H. A. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ...	£ 2,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	$21,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.

LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.

BOMBAY OFFICE.
39 Churchgate Street.

OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkew	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 3 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

H. M. HIND,
Agent.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

(Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.)

For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL. Rs.
225,000 shares of Rs. 500 each ... 11,25,00,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL as on 30th June, 1921.
75,000 shares of Rs. 500 each, Fully Paid 3,75,00,000
138,946 shares of Rs. 500 each, Rs. 125 paid 1,72,68,250
Rs. 5,47,68,250

RESERVE FUND as on 30th June, 1921 3,81,21,400

RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS as on 30th June, 1921 5,18,04,750

MANAGING GOVERNORS:
Sir NORCOT WARREN; Mr. N. M. MURRAY (officiating).

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.

LONDON OFFICE:
5, Whittington Avenue, E.C. 3.
Sir BERNARD HUNTER, Manager.

BRANCHES:

Agra	Jalpaiguri
Ahmedabad	Jubbulpore
Ahmedabad City	Karachi
Akola	Lahore
Akyab	Lucknow
Allahabad	Lyallpur
Alleppy	Madras (Mount Road)
Amraoti	Madura
Bangalore	Mandalay
Bassein	Mangalore
Bellary	Masulipatam
Benares	Mooltan
Berhampore	Moulmein
Bezwada	Nagpore
Bombay (Byculla)	Narayangunge
Bombay (Mandvi)	Negapatam
Bombay (Sandhurst Rd)	Ootcamund
Broach	Palacole (Sub-outstation to Cocanada)
Calcutta (Clive Street)	
Calcutta (Harrison Rd)	Patna
Calcutta (Park Street)	Peshawar
Calicut	Poona
Cawnpore	Quetta
Chandpore (Pay Office)	Rajamundry
Chittagong	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
Cocanada (Out-station: Narasapur)	Rangoon
	Rawalpindi
Cochin	Salem
Coimbatore	Secunderabad
Colombo	Serajgunge (Pay Office)
Cuttack	Simla
Dacca	Sholapur
Delhi	Sukkur
Erode	Surat
Guntur	Tellicherry
Hyderabad (Deccan)	Trichinopoly
(Sub-Agency: Parbhani)	Trivandrum
Hyderabad (Sind)	Tuticorin
Indore	Vizianagram
Jalgaon (East Khandesh)	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received and Interest allowed.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody, Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted, and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers-of-Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer,
Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	.....	50,00,000 0 0
Capital Issued	.....	50,00,000 0 0
Capital Subscribed	.....	50,00,000 0 0
Capital Paid-up	.....	20,13,801 15 3
Reserve Funds	.....	15,80,851 15 10

Dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank on paid-up capital.

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hyderabad	Montgomery
Bombay	(Sindh)	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jullundur	Patiala
Calcutta	Jammu	Quetta
Delhi	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Rahon
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gojra	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Hapur	Ludhiana	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur	Multan City	Umballa Cantt.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

IF YOU WANT A POLICY

FREE OF VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS & RESTRICTIONS FROM A COMPANY. who deals with claims PROMPTLY & EQUITABLY WRITE

BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.,

FIRE MARINE, MOTOR & ACCIDENT INSURANCES

A. V. KEITH, Manager Accident Department GEO. BROWN General Manage.

THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO. LTD.

24, Churchgate Street, Fort, 2nd Floor.

WANTED

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL PERSONS to act as canvassing agents for the above Company.

The Company issues 1st and 2nd class policies at a monthly premium of Rs. 2 and Re. 1 respectively payable for 10 years. The maximum amount payable under the policies being Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively. Terms on application.

THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

18, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHAIRMAN:

Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.

Attractive Plans for Life Insurance with lowest rates and with special advantages.

For particulars apply to:

JIVANLAL DASTUR AND CO.
Secretaries and Managers.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:

7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.

Sound Security, Lowest Rates of Premium in India, Liberal Policy Terms.

"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."

For all forms of Assurance please apply to—

P. BANERJEA,
Secretary

RAE & CO.,
Managing Agents.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents.

Bombay Presidency, C. P., Berar and C. I.
893, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

According to the Govt. of India Insurance Blue Book.

The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.

Established 1891.

Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 3,00,000.
Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.

LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

This is the only policy-holders' office and the eldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before assuring elsewhere.

For particulars apply to:—

The Chief of Agents,	or The Secretary,
D. SEN & Co.,	209, Bow Bazar
1, Chowringhee,	Street, Calcutta
Calcutta.	

Agency Applications Invited.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

BOMBAY BRANCH: Hornby Road, Fort.

BRANCHES:

Aden	Colombo	Karachi
Amoy	Delhi	Kobe
Bombay	Foochow	Madras
Calcutta	Hankow	Penang
Chefoo	Hongkong	Shanghai
Chinkiang	Ipoh	Singapore
Cochin	Kandy	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

H. M. HIND,
Agent.

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.

SHILOTRI BANK, BUILDING, Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK 5%

Investments mainly in or against Terminable. "Government Securities and in securities admitted by the Insurance and the Trust Acts, thus Eliminating altogether, or Minimizing to the lowest degree the danger of Loss or of Depreciation of Assets.

It is not the bulk of Assets, but the Quality of Assets that counts for the Investor seeking a place for his unemployed balances.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS 3% FIXED DEPOSITS 5% to 6½%

Apply DR. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI, *Managing-Director.*

HEAD OFFICE. 6/7, Clive St., Calcutta.

The National Indian LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD.

MARTIN & CO. Managing Agents.

Incorporated in India 1907.

INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY

The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—The Company pays you on maturity o your heirs if death occurs earlier.

NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENTS.

For all particulars and forms apply to

BHUGWANDAS NIMALDAS. Branch Secretary. Bunder Road, Karachi.

C. N. MADHAVA ROW Acting Branch Secretary, Lipton's Building. 58, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

M. S. HOOSAIN, Chief Agent. Residency Main Road, Hyderabad (Deccan).

W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager, Calcutta.

REMEMBER

"Inkotine Inks"

Are the recognised Standard Inks of India.

Brightness Permanency

NON-corrosiveness Guaranteed

G. S. RANADE & CO.

BOMBAY, No. 4.

THE

WESTERN INDIA TANNERIES, LTD.,

(PANDIT, KAZI & Co.,)

SUNDRY EXPORT & IMPORT DEPARTMENT.

Sole Agents for the famous "Kronex" Rubber Soles and Heals and various other specialities Importers of High class Suit case and Trunk Fittings and Locks.

Particulars on application. Trade only.

Telegram: "FASTKIP" Post Box No. 1403, BOMBAY

Offices:—Krishna Building, Hornby Rd., (Near Empire Cinema.)

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

TOTAL FUNDS .. .. Rs. 1,76,00,000

LOW PREMIUMS
LIBERAL CONDITIONS
WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.

Prospectus and all information may be obtained from Head Office, BOMBAY.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & Co.
Managers.

HINDUSTAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.

CALCUTTA.

Second Quinquennium Valuation Report commends a Bonus of ¼ per cent. on the sum assured for each complete year of assurance on Policies in the Ordinary Assurance Fund which become claims during the Quinquennium ending 30th April, 1922, after making a Special Reserve of Rupees One lakh.

Premium Reserve Fund exceeds Rs. 42,00,000.

The only Indian Life Office managed on sound democratic lines.

Prospectus and forms of Assurance can be sent on application to Head Office, or any Branch or Chief Agency Office in India.

S. R. KHOPKAR,
Manager.
Bombay Branch,
[illegible] Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to Canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

GREAT FACTORY OF PETROL DRUMS.

In our factory, Galvanised petrol-drums of double seam, Anchor Brand Buckets, etc., etc., are manufactured by machinery worked by Electricity.

RATES MODERATE.—

Trial order is earnestly solicited.

MUSAJI VALIBHOY PATRAWALA

Opp. Police Chowkie, Null Bazar, Bombay No.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—TURNERS for Iron Foundry. Apply to KERRAWALLA FOUNDRY, Kalachowkee Road, Parel.
A R1934

WANTED—A reliable Gujerati speaking CLERK to do share business for a gentleman Persons [illegible] with experience need apply. Apply stating salary to Box No. [illegible] Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1915

WANTED—Active and influential CANNASSERS. Apply BRITISH AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay.
A R 1919

WANTED—A GRADUATE as family teacher to train children of a respectable family outside Bombay. Lodging, boarding free. See personally (before 10 a.m. and after p.m.) Mr. M. H. ZAVERI, Mathuradas Building, Vithaldas Road, Princess Street.
A R1930

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—An Experienced COMPOUNDER, any caste, no night duty. Apply with testimonials personally to Dr. SPENCER, Chinoy Mansions, Middle Colaba.
A R1969

WANTED.—A TRAVELLING SECRETARY on suitable remuneration. Pleader with business knowledge prefered Hindoo and Parsee need only apply MAHLUXMIVALA Opt. Gowalia Tank Motiwala mansion.
A R1970

WANTED—A LADY GRADUATE for the Gujerat Mahila Pathshala (College for Women), Khadia, Ahmedabad. Knowledge of Gujerati essential. Please stating qualifications, references, minimum remuneration expected, etc., to the PRINCIPAL.
A R1933

WANTED.—An experienced qualified MIDWIFE (preferably Hindu) acquainted with compounding work for maternity work in a private dispensary for Bhatia Community at Tatta District Karachi. Pay according to qualifications. Apply in person or by letter with copy of testimonials to G. A. KIKLA, Pleader, Bunder Road, Karachi.
A R1892

WANTED—Experienced HEAD COURT CLERK also DESPATCHING CLERK and COPYING and ENGROSSING CLERKS for Solicitor's Office, and must have worked in Solicitor's Office. Apply with copies of certificates and specimens of handwriting stating present salary to Box No. 7409, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R11312

WANTED—CLERKS for the Office of the Deputy Assistant Director of Military Works Marine Lines, Bombay. Men having previous experience of Public Works Department or Military Works Accounts will be preferred. The accepted candidates will have to sign the agreement showing the conditions of service in the Military Works Services before taking up the appointment. Pay from Rs. 59 to Rs. 120 according to qualifications. Applications with copies of testimonials should be addressed to the DEPUTY ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF MILITARY WORKS, Marine Lines, Bombay.
A C11322

SITUATIONS WANTED.

TUITIONS by an experienced honours graduate in English, Sanskrit, and other subjects. Able to coach up students up to Intermediate. More personally. Apply to J. V. JOSHI, B.A., (Hons) 2, Kelewadi, Girgaum.
B R1911

WANTED—By a respectable Indian (Madrasee) with 22 years' experience of legal work as Manager in Barristers' Chambers and as Compiler of Law Books, appointment as confidential clerk or general Assistant in any office or Zamindari. Knows Tamil and Malayalam. Quick and steady, can typewrite. Excellent testimonials. Apply Box No. 7414, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R1936

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—MOTOR GARAGES at 426-432, Girgaum Road, Thakurdwar, facilities for Electric Light, Telephone Water and Pit; Lock-up and Independent. Apply DEVKARAN NANJEE & SONS.
C R1954

TO LET—At Forjett Street, Tardeo, behind "Forjett Terrace", FLATS, consisting of hall, dining, four bedrooms with baths, electric lights and gas stoves. Rents moderate. Please apply M. BHARUCHA, Architect, 24, Churchgate Street.
C R1854

OFFICES TO LET—Apollo Bunder 1st December. Well partitioned AREA of approxiately 2,000 feet. Excellently situated and well lighted. Divided into eight offices with separate typists' room. Apply Box No. 7421, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C C 111330

TO LET—One large GODOWN, measuring 5,290 square feet, fit for a workshop or a small factory, attached to the Hind Button Factory and Metal Works, Limited, Fergusson Road, Lower Parel. Godown is situated at a 5 minutes' distance from Railway station. Apply to the GENERAL MANAGER.
C C11186

BALLARD ESTATE—Suitable office blocks on ground and three upper floors in a building with prominent situation on Dongall Road near New Custom House are to be rented from 1st January, 1922, at reasonable rent. For rents and particulars. Apply Box No. 7316, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
C R1666

TO LET—A spacious airy, marble flooring, Parisian plastered ceiling up to date all painted BUNGALOW at 33 Souter Street, Byculla Club Road. Fitted with electric lights suitable for large families and Maharajas or Native Princes. Apply to DADAMIA KHANDWANI, Memonwada Street, Pydhownie.
C R1914

BALLARD ESTATE—Suitable offices Blocks on ground floor, and on three upper floors in one of the best situated buildings with an all sea frontage on Ballard Road, opposite Ballard Bunder near Mole Station, entrance in AMARCHAND BUILDING, are to let immediately at revised rents. For particulars apply to the owner in writing or personally on the premises daily between 12-30 p.m. and 1-30 p.m. and 5 p.m. and 6 p.m.
C R1741

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED

WANTED—One room in Bombay or suburb, near tramway preferred. State full locality for our inspection and action. Advertiser, C/o. P. O. Box 390, Bombay.
B R1968

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

FOR SALE—One brand new German five ton LORRY with goods body. Only genuine buyers should apply to DULERAI & Co., 70, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
J A R1925

MOTORIST?—Why? you should be members. Ask rules and regulation. BRITISH AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay.
J A R 1939

FOR SALE—One STUDEBAKER CAR, latest model, 4-cylinder, fully equipped and in splendid condition and one secondhand Ford Car in perfect order. Apply Box No. 7417 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
J A R1945

FOR SALE—Bianchi car Landaulette or Seater in perfect order can be inspected by appointment. Apply to Box No. 7422, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
J A R 1961

MOTOR REPAIRS and painting quickly and economically executed in newly-built extensive workshop, fitted with latest machinery, under European management. Cars will be fetched from owners' garage on receipt of request and an estimate promptly rendered. Apply THE ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., Arthur Road, Jacob's Circle.

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc

FOR SALE—One 25 B. H. P. Ruston proctor complete combustion CRUDE OIL ENGINE with heavy Electric Type Fly Wheel and all Gun Metal Bearings in perfect working order. Can be seen working at "EMPRESS IRON WORKS, Connought Road, Byculla". Price on application.
K R 1932

HOTELS

CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S GUILD, boarding and lodging at moderate terms. Apply to CLIFFORD BARRETTO, Sleator Road, Grant Road, Bombay.
DA R1956

HOTEL UNIVERSAL—A first class descent Hotel, near Byculla Club Road. Western Principles and Excellent Cuisine. Charges very moderate Evening parties and Dinner parties management is accepted at very moderate charges. Orders will be taken from the 20th instant and Hotel will be opened from the 1st November. Apply to the MANAGER at 73, Souter Street, Byculla Club Road.
DA C11114

FLOWERS, SEEDS Etc.

LOOK FRESHEST GUARANTEED—12 packets Flower seeds Rs. 2; 12 packets English vegetable seeds Rs. 2; 12 packets Indian vegetable seeds Rs. 2; 12 plants young Coleus varieties Rs. 6; 12 plants young Crotons Rs. 6; 12 grafted mango plant Rs. 12; one large basket English vegetables assorted Rs. 7. d. DEVAPPA & SON, Flowerists and Seedsmen, BANGALORE CITY.
C C10477

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—Expert preparation as per the past twenty-one years for Commerce, Accountancy and Banking. Prospectus on application. Great Western Hotel Buildings, Apollo Street, Bombay.
M R1923

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTIONS, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects—"Book-keeping and Accountancy. Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies, Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.
M

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

WANTED.—One half plate CAMERA Complete, Must be first class condition, Goerz lens preferred. Replies to Box No. 100, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

SPORTS.

GRAND RAFFIE—Apply to Messrs. HASSAN & CO., Residency, Indore, for a booklet of eleven tickets of Rs. 10. Single ticket at Re. 1 each.
S R 1937

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

SUITLENGTH of homespun Kashmir woollen tweed similar to Scotch or Irish in any shade 7½ yards by 24 inches Rs. 11 samples for 4 as. stamps. Best Tibetan wool extra thick rug 6 inch by 4 inch embd. in floral or antique design Rs. 12. K. M. AND FINE ARTS AGENCY, Srinagar, Kr.
T R1493

COLTHURST and Harding's Genuine White ZINC PAINT. Best on the market Rs. 52 per cwt. Apply WEST INDIAN IMPORT COMPANY, Narandas Buildings, Ballard Estate.
T R1952

JUST RECEIVED fresh stock of best qualities English and American Boots and shoes for gents, ladies and children. Rate moderate; HIGH GLASS BOOTS and SHOES Co., show room No. 1; 1st floor, Crawford Market, Bombay.
T R1971

THE "EMPIRE" is a BRITISH-MADE TYPEWRITER. Hence efficiency, combined with durability. Sole Agents, CITY SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING STUDIO, 281, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

MANUFACTURERS of Distemper, water paints, colours Primisize and also Tandur, Kaldapa, Shahabadi, rough and polished stones, etc., can be obtained. Prompt attention will be given to up country orders. Further particulars from V. L. AND CO., Love Lane, Mazagaon, Bombay.
T R1829

FOR SALE—One COTTON and SILK WEAVING CONCERN with 24 best English Power Looms, two Warping Machines, one Sizing Plant, Dying and Bleaching Apparatus, quite in a sound working condition driven by 15 H.P. Electric Motor with complete electric installations, open for sale with building on a very prominent situation of the town. Write immediately for price and inspection to Box No. 7379, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
F R1844

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.
128, Apollo Street, Fort.

On MONDAY, the 14th day of November, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Malabar Hill, Narayan Dabholker Road, very valuable and handsome teak and black wood household furniture, solid black-wood open carved furniture, old China vases and jars, rich table ornaments, rich glass crockery, and silver ware large dining table, arm and without arm chairs, mirror sale board, and dumb-waitery rich Persian and Brussels carpets, rich oil paintings, water colours and engravings, drawing room chester field sofa chairs, fancy cabinet one sweet tone semi grand piano in perfect order electric table and hall lamps, single and double English bedsteads, almyrah, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, cheval and gown presses, writing tables, glass door book cases, easy chairs, teapoys, meat safe, ice box hat stand, aluminium, utensils, etc., etc.

The property of C. F. Stevens, Esq., Architect and Surveyor.

Property of another gentleman. One six seater "Charron" Landaulet (French car) 4-cylinder in good running order and excellent condition.

Catalogues are published and property on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT BANDORA.

Under instructions from Messrs. Purshotamrai, and Co., Attorneys for the Vendor, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on SUNDAY the 11th proximo sell by Public Auction on the premises at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the following:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land with the buildings, thereon situate at Bandra in the District of Thana in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra District, Thana and containing by admeasurement about 6 3/4 gunthas equivalent to 739 square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less Government assessment Rs. 1-8-0 bearing Survey No. 60 Plot No. 2 and assessed by the Municipality of Bandra under No. 9 and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Tookaram Sakharam Dhobi on or towards the East by the property of Sebastiao Baotis on or towards the South by the property of Laxman Vithal Samant and on or towards the West by the property of Girgol Alex Jao Enas Parel and which said property is now in the occupation of the tenants of Mr. P. G. Singhanee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Purshotamrao and Co., attorneys for the Vendor and Esplanade Road or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTIES AT MUGHBHAT CROSS LANE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Purshotamrai and Co. Attorneys for the Vendor, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant sell by Public Auction on the premises at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) the following:—

FIRST—All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Mugbhat Cross Lane outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 111 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 152 New No. 1430, Old Survey No. 430 and New Survey No. 1/7601 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 587 and Street No. 46 and bounded as follows, on the East by the property of Vidyarama Mohanji on the West by public passage on the North by the property of Mahadeo Govind Patil and on the South by the property hereinafter secondly described and which and all the said premises were formerly in the occupation of the said Purshottamdas Gopaldas and are now in the occupation of the tenants of Mr. P. G. Singhanee.

SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house or any premises may be standing thereon situate at Mugbhat Cross Lane outside the Fort and in Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 106 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 152, New No. 1433, Old Survey No. 430 and New Survey No. 4/7601 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under D Ward No. 588 and Street No. 47 and bounded on the East by the property of Vidyaram Mohanji on the West by the passage leading to Moogbhat Street on the North by the property hereinbefore firstly described and on the South by the property of Buldeoji Manram and which and all the said premises were formerly in the occupation of the said Pudshottamdas Gopaldas and now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Purshotamrao and Co., Attorneys for the Vendor at Esplanade Road or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOW AT PEDDAR ROAD FACING THE SEA.

Under instructions from Messrs. Purshotamrai and Co., Attorneys for the Vendor, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on SUNDAY the 4th proximo, sell by Public Auction at 5 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises, the following:—

All that piece or parcel of freehold land together with the messuage, tenement or buildings standing thereon situate at and fronting on the Eastern side of Pedder Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement one thousand five hundred and ninety-six square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector under some of the following numbers that is to say Old No. 616, New No. 2861, Old Survey No. 81 and New Survey No. 7095, 7113 and 7119, and bounded on the East by a public passage called Goswami on the West by the Padder Road on the North by the Bungalow of Dinshaw Nowroji Captain and on the South by the Bungalow of Shamji Akbai and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Municipality under D Ward No. 3465 (3) and Street Nos. 45, 47.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Purshotamrai and Co., Attorneys for the Vendor at Esplanade Road or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 14th November, 1921.

MESSRS MENESSE & CO.

No. 35, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Cargoes of the Bombay Port Trust Docks.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1875, and as from time to time amended and under instructions from the Bombay Port Trust Docks, Manager, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 15th November, 1921, at 2 p.m. at the Sale Warehouse, Alexandra Dock, opposite No. 1 Shed, the following goods:—

Cotton rope, electric apparatus, earthenware, empty cases, rice, wireless apparatus, ingots, iron, tobacco, mattings, sample, fish, liquor, machinery, wine, empty drums, steel bars, acid, iron pipe, trap bands, bobbins, cement, preserve, personal effects, cylinder, cotton, sulphur.

MENESSE AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 15th November, 1921.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 16 Apollo Street Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO THE CURIOS BUYERS.

BONAFIDE AUCTION SALE OF THE DECEASED, OLD CHINAWARE.

By the order of H. C. P. Mitchell, Esqr., Ag. Administrator-General of Bombay, and Administrator of the deceased, A. M. Jacob property, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, 15th November, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at their Auction Room, Apollo Street, No. 16, Fort, the following:—

Old China jars, vases, plates, etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT NISHANPADA ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Crawford Bayley and Co., Attorneys for Bai Awabai, widow of Bhicaji Maneckji Daruwalla the surviving mortgagee and pursuant of the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage dated the 11th of August, 1915, and made between Kulsumbai, widow and Administratrix, of Khan Mahomed Bhanji (since deceased), and the said Awabai his widow of the other part and at the risk and account of Messrs. Coolam Husein Bundeali Somji and Huseinalli Cassamalli the Executors of the last Will of the said Kulsumbai, widow of Khan Mahomed Bhanji, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will put up for sale by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of November, 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the following property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with messuages, tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon situated at Nishanpada Road and Old Nagpada Cross Lane, outside the Fort in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 309 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3123 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 2405, and Street Nos. 104-108. Nishanpada Road, and B Ward No. 31 and Street Nos. 1553-157, Old Nishanpada Road aforesaid, on the West by the property of Peerbhoy Mahomed, on the North partly by the Old Nishanpada Cross Lane and partly by the property of Nathoo Mahomed, and on the South formerly by the property Chimanaji Tukaram and now that of Ladhabhai Ebrahim.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Crawford, Bayley and Co., Solicitors, for the Mortgagee at their Office at Esplanade Road, Fort, or the Undersigned.

THE GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO THE TIMBER MERCHANTS AND THE INVESTORS FOR THE INVESTMENT IN THE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT MAZAGON.

Under instructions from the present trustees of the late Mr. Limjee Dinshaw Furdonjee's Trust Settlement and in ordere to distribute the trust property in accordance with the directions in the Deed of Trust dated the 8th day of November, 1879, Messrs. CRAWFORD and CO., Auctioneers will on SUNDAY, the 4th day of December, 1921, at 4-30 p.m. in the afternoon put up for sale by public auction on the premises the undermentioned property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government leasehold land together with the buildings standing thereon, situate on the East side of Mount Road at the Mount near Mazagon within the City and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,809 (two thousand eight hundred and nine) sq. yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North partly by Mount Road and partly by a public passage leading to the Mount on or towards the East by property bearing New Survey No. 3/3711 in the occupation of Hajee Jakaria Haji Ahmed Pafeli on or towards the South by the property bearing New Survey No. 3710 in the occupation of the trustees of the Nowroji Kawasji Narialwalla Fire-temple and on or towards the West by the property bearing New Survey No. 2Aa/3711 in the occupation of Hanchand Jadavji and which said piece of land is assessed by the Collector of Bombay under Collector's Old No. 102, New No. 1/16336 Old Survey No. 699 and New Survey No. 2A/3711.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to the Vendors' attorneys Messrs. Mulla and Mulla at their office at Gresham Building Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned

AUCTION SALE OF 2 CASES OF BENTWOOD CHAIRS.

By the order of Messrs. P. Gokaldas and Co and on account and risk of Messrs. B. Meneckshaw and Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY the 15th November 1921 at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at their room No. 16, Apollo Street, the following:—

2 cases each of 3 dozens bentwood chairs.

Deposit of 25 per cent required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY SALE.

HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE OF THE CHINA OLD CURIOS, ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 15th November, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. at their rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following articles:—

Household and office furniture, such as drawing room sofas, chairs, arm and armless chairs, mirror doors cabinets, writing tables, teapoys, sideboard cupboards, book and stands Chesterfield sofas, machineries, microscope, etc., etc.,

B. N. Lang, Esqr., Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Ismalji Ebrahimji and others who were carrying on business in the name of Taherbhai Ebrahimji and Abdulkarim Ebrahimji.

1 Austrian safe and wall clock.

OF THE VERY VALUABLE AND ARTISTIC FURNITURE.

By the order of H. C. B. Mitchell, Esqr., Ag. Administrator-General of Bombay, and Administrator of the deceased A. M. Jacob property.

Old China jars, vases, plates etc. etc.

By the order of the office concerned:—

1 tent.
1 box of seeds.
1 case of hand gloves.
1 operating table.
1 case of hot water bags.
1 case of steel wire wheels and scratch section brushes, canvas deck chairs, ladies and gentlemen saddles, wearing apparels, etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 14th November, 1921.

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR
TO-DAY at 6-30 p. m.
DOROTHY DALTON
DOROTHY DALTON
DOROTHY DALTON
IN
"LOVE ME."
"LOVE ME."
"LOVE ME."
By C. Gardner Sullivan.

Dorothy Dalton thrills you as few Favourites of the Screen can. See her in the Most Thrilling of all her pictures.
"AROUND THE TOWN"
"LOVE SPEED & THRILLS"

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR
The Bandman Opera Co. 1921.
TO-NIGHT MON, TUES, & WED,
November, 14th, 15th & 16th at 9-30 p. m.
For the First Time in Bombay. A Stupendous Production. The present Great Success from Daly's Theatre, London.
"THE SOUTHERN MAID"
New Scenery, New Dresses and part New Artistes.
Booking at Messrs. S. ROSE & Co., upto 6 p. m. After 7 p. m. at the Theatre.

THE EMPRESS
TO-DAY AT
4-30, 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
"DEFYING DEATH"
"DEFYING DEATH"
"DEFYING DEATH"
Featuring the Inimitable Albertini, so well-known as
SANSONIA
SANSONIA
SANSONIA
Here we have a Story of Revenge, a description of how a murder gang was tought and outwitted with the help of the Herculean Sansonia.
THE STRONGMAN OF THE SCREEN
NO FILM PUT OUT IN ANY COUNTRY EQUALS THIS MASTERPIECE FOR BREATH-TAKING THRILLS
"KINETO CHATS No. 4"
"LIKE BABES IN THE WOOD"

THE EMPIRE
TO-DAY, AT 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
A GREAT IMPERIAL AND NATIONAL ATTRACTION
MADAN THEATRES, LD.
present EXCLUSIVELY in India
The Official Film Record of the Last ROYAL TOUR
"50,000 MILES WITH H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES."
A Cinematographic record of the
EMPIRE'S GREATEST AMBASSADOR!
Taken by Capt. Barker, attached H. M. S "RENOWN." A few of the Remarkable Scenes taken in "50,000 miles of the EMPIRE'S
MIGHTY & VOCIFEROUS WELCOME.
On March 14th, 1920 The PRINCE OF WALES left the Motherland to visit the Millions of Britain's sons and daughters Overseas,
THE PRINCE IN AUSTRALIA
Tremendous Scenes of Welcome and Loyalty
THE GREAT WELCOME
BY THE CHILDREN OF SYDNEY.
AND OTHER AUSTRALIAN CITIES.
Thousands of Children Present a wonderful Pageant of Physical Drill Movements and Dancing.
AN INTENSELY MOVING SIGHT!
H. R. H. Prince Arrives at ROTORUA
and receives Maori men who served in Europe during the War.
THE PRINCE AT WELLINGTON. N. Z.
An uproarious Amusing Ceremony of Crossing the Line; over 7,000 Victims are made to take an Equatorial Bath. The Fun waxes fast and furious.
H. R. H. PAYS HOMAGE TO KING NEPTUNE
and is examined by a Doctor, Lathered, Shaved and thrown to the mercies of the Bears. Do Not Miss this highly amusing OLD SEA CEREMONY.
FAREWELL TO THE TROPICS,
BACK AGAIN IN THE HOMELAND,
And Now Welcome to India.

COMING! COMING!!
SHELLAR'S ROYAL
CIRCUS
100 Animals!
25 Artistes!
BORI BUNDER—MAIDAN
Watch the Opening Day.

AMUSEMENTS

OUR DAILY CHANGE OF PROGRAMME!
IN HONOUR OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS VISIT!
A Feast of the Movies!
TO-NIGHT—ONLY FOR ONE DAY!
Messrs. K. D. & Brothers present this Evening the fascinating Story of the Orient:
"THE RED LANTERN"
(6 Reels—6000 feet)
Starring the adorable Screen Beauty
NAZIMOVA
A Comedy in the Programme
Five Shows To-day; 3-30; 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)
West-End Cinema
(New Churney Road.)

TO-NIGHT!
Messrs K. D. and Brothers present
The greatest literary gem in French Literature,
"Les Miserables"
All the ten parts complete featuring the greatest emotional actor on the Screen,
William Farnum
FIVE SHOWS TO-DAY at: 3-30 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)
GLOBE CINEMA
(Sandhurst Road)

MAJESTIC CINEMA
GIRGAON TRAM TERMINUS
MIRABAI
Nhe Kohinoor Photo Drama.
An episode from the History Mewar in Rajputana. The life story of one of the greatest devotee of Shree Krishna the immortal poetess of India, whose songs are in every body's mouth from Kashmir to Cape Komorin.
MIRABAI
A historical Photo-Drama depicting scenes of love intrigue crime and Mira's stubborn fight againt unrighteousness.
replete with
Brilliant Photographic Effect.
Shows at: 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
POPULAR PRICES,

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT
A PATHE SERIAL
RUTH ROLAND
IN
"The Avenging Arrow."
A swift lightning-speed serial of the west Here is a chance to show your mettle. COME Help RUTH ROLAND solve the mystery of the "Avenging Arrow" will be surprised and entertained.
TWO EPISODES—FIRST WEEK
Episode 1. "The Vew of Mystery"
" 2. "The Enemy Strike."
Latest News.
AT THE RINGSIDE
Pollard Comic.
Daily 7, 8-45 & 10.30 p. m.
Saturday & Bank Holiday at 5 p. m,
Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15 p. m.
PRICES AS USUAL
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

THERE'S NOT TO REASON WHY
THERE'S NOT TO MAKE REPLY
THE SWORN AGREEMENT
LOVE JEALOUSY INTRIGUE.
Dramatic force, vigour love, intrigue and atmosphere of the lovely Italian book lake-grounds have been masterfully combined both in story and action in "The Sworn Agreement". The leading roll is played by a well-known star, supported by eminent artists.
WILL HOLD YOU SPELLBOUND FROM START TO FINISH,
Shows at 5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30.
POPULAR PRICES.
The Alexandra Cinema
BELLASIS ROAD
A FEW PACES FROM THE PARSI STATUE
BOMBAY.

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on 10 April, 2017

PUBLIC NOTICES.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY.

FOR SALE for immediate delivery, one new very latest 1921 Model ROLLS-ROYCE CAR, fitted with a very high-class luxurious Cabriolet Body all complete. Excellent opportunity for those who want immediate delivery of a Rolls-Royce during the Prince of Wales' Visit. For price and particulars apply to BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY, LIMITED. R1927

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

OUR OFFICE will be REMOVED to LLOYD BUILDINGS, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, as from the 15th November, 1921.
The HARVEY AND SABAPATHY CO., LTD.
C11339

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

OUR OFFICE will be REMOVED to LLOYD BUILDING, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, as from the 15th November, 1921.
DIWADKAR & COMPANY.
11338

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England.)

IN connection with the EXTRA RACE MEETING which will be held at Poona on the 19th November, 1921, First and Second Class Race Specials will be run to the following timings:—

BOMBAY TO POONA.

	Second Class train.	First Class train.
V. T. Bombay ..... Dep.	9 55	10 20
Poona ..... Arr.	13 42	14 7

POONA TO BOMBAY.

	First Class train.	Second Class train.
Poona ..... Dep.	19 30	19 55
Bombay V. T. ..... Arr.	23 25	23 50

Return tickets will be issued and the fares will be the same as were charged during the last Racing Season.

Those wishing to attend races should purchase tickets and register their names from 17th November. Passenger holding Race Special tickets will only be allowed to travel by these trains.

Passengers desiring lunch or dinner will be issued necessary tickets for a charge of Rs. 2 and 3 respectively. Those not in possession of meal tickets, but requiring meals will be charged one rupee over these rates.

D. S. BURN,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 9th November, 1921.
C11306

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England.)

EXTRA SUBURBAN TRAIN SERVICE DURING H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES' VISIT.

THE following EXTRA TRAINS will run if required.

ON 17TH NOVEMBER, 1921.

Up Trains.

Kurla	Dep.	8-30	13-38
V. T. Bombay	Arr.	9-10	14-18

146 and 148 Up will be available for public.

Down Trains.

V. Terminus	Dep.	12-10*	12-20†	22-20	22-30	23-0	23-20	23-35
Kurla	Arr.	12-47	12-58	23-0	23-10	23-40	24-0	0-15

* Early morning of 18th Nov. 21.

V. Terminus	Dep.	0-50	1-0
Kurla	Arr.	1-30	1-45

*Not stopping at Chinchpokli, Currey Road and Sion.
†Not stopping at Masjid and Mazgaon.
Other trains stopping at all stations.
127 Down will be extended to Kalyan.

ON 18TH NOVEMBER 1921.

Down Trains.

V. Terminus.	Dep.	0-50	1-5	22-20	22-30	23-0
Kurla.	Arr.	1-30	1-45	23-0	23-10	23-40

81 Down will be extended to Kalyan.

ON 19TH NOVEMBER, 1921.

Down Trains.

V. Terminus	Dep.	22-20	22-30	23-0	23-20	23-35		
Kurla.	Arr.	23-0	23-10	23-40	24-0	0-15		

Early Morning of 20th November, 1921.

V. Terminus	Dep.	0.50	1.5
Kurla	Arr.	1-30	1-45

127 Down will be extended to Kalyan.

ON 20TH NOVEMBER 1921.

Down Trains.

V. Terminus.	Dep.	0-50	1-5	22-20	22-30	23-0		
Kurla.	Arr.	1-30	1-45	23-0	23-10	23-40		

Early Morning of 21st November 1921.

V. Terminus.	Dep.	0-50	1-5
Kurla	Arr.	1-30	1-45

127 Down will be extended to Kalyan.

ON 21ST NOVEMBER 1921.

Down Trains.

V. Terminus.	Dep.	0-50	1-5	22-20	22-30	23-0	23-20	23-35
Kurla.	Arr.	1-30	1-45	23-0	23-10	23-40	24-0	0-15

Early morning of 22nd November 1921.

V. Terminus.	Dep.	0-50	1-5
Kurla.	Arr.	1-30	1-45

81 Down will be extended to Kalyan.
127 Down will be extended to Kalyan.

ON 22ND NOVEMBER 1921.

Down Trains.

V. Terminus	Dep.	0-50	1-5	23-0	23-20	23-35		
Kurla.	Arr.	1-30	1-45	23-40	24-0	0-15		

On the morning of 23rd November 1921.

V. Terminus	Dep.	0-50	1-5
Kurla.	Arr.	1-30	1-45

146 and 148 Up trains will be available for public.
81 Down will be extended to Kalyan.
127 Down will be extended to Kalyan.

ON 23RD NOVEMBER, 1921.

Down Trains.

V. Terminus.	Dep.	0-50	1-5
Kurla.	Arr.	1-30	1-45

81 Down will be extended to Kalyan.

D. S. BURN,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 12th November, 1921.
C11340

PUBLIC NOTICES.

AN EXCEPTIONAL BARGAIN.

FOR SALE.—One R. A. F. Model CROSSLEY CAR with a specially built Cabriolet Body hardly used for a few hundred miles. As good as new. The owner wants to part with it as he finds it too big for his purpose. Apply to Mr. NASSERBHOY A. LALJEE, Samuel Street, Mandvi, Bombay. Can be seen and tried at Bombay Cycle and Motor Agency, Limited, Price Rs. 16,750 nett. No offer. R1918

TO MOTORIST.

IF you wish to sell your motor cars, motor cars, motor cycle, or lorry, please register same before Friday for the WEEKLY AUCTION SALE on SATURDAY, at 5 p.m., MOTOR EMPORIUM LIMITED, "Tanker." C11142

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

HIGH COURT O. O. C. J.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VII, 1913,
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN SOAP AND MANTLE WORKS, LTD.,
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)
MADHAVDASS MATHOORADASS and another ..... Petitioners.

EXTRAORDINARY (EMERGENCY) GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company (under Voluntary Liquidation) will be held on WEDNESDAY, 16th November, 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) sharp, at Mr. Mathooradass Goculdass' residence 24/28 Matunga Road, Matunga, to do the following business:—

1. To consider the Petition presented to the High Court of Bombay by (1) Madhavdas Mathooradass and (2) Khimji Kanji and the appointment by the High Court of a Provincial Liquidator and to consider what further steps the present Liquidator should take in the matter.
2. To transact any other business which the Chairman may put before the Meeting.

(Sd.) MATHOORADASS GOCULDASS THACKER,
Liquidator.
Bombay, 12-11-21. R1972

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of (1) Umbrellas waterproof, (2) Blankets country or cumblees, and (3) Coats waterproof, will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time), on the 9th day of January, 1922.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
KAIKHOSHRO N. R. RANIA,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office,
Byculla, 12-11-1921.
TA C11341

H. R. H. THE NIZAM'S P, W. D.

TENDERS are invited for the construction of a Bridge over the Gundi River on the Asafabad Rajura Road in Adilabad Division, H. E. H. The Nizam's Dominions. The Bridge consists of 7 openings 40 feet semi-circular arches in stone masonry. Copies of Plan and Estimate can be inspected in the Office of Messrs. Mistry and Bhedwar, Civil Engineers and Architects, Churchgate Street, Bombay, from whom tender forms can be purchased on payment of annas eight. Tenders to be submitted before the 15th December, 1921, to the undersigned who does not undertake to accept the lowest or any tender. Work done will be measured at the end of each Fasli month and payments made regularly deducting 10 per cent. as further security. The estimated cost of the Bridge is Oosmania Sicca Rs. 1,75,000 including contingencies, Bailing out charges, etc., (O. B. Rs. 116 2/3 British Government: Rs. 100).

J. T ANKLESARIA,
Divisional Engineer, G. B.,
Adilabad.
3rd November, 1921. C11344

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament.)

TENDERS will be received by the Agent, B. B. & C. I. Rly., up to 1 p.m. (S. T.), on 8th December, 1921, for supply of Timber for 1922-26.

Specifications and Tender Forms can be obtained from the Undersigned at Mahalaxmi Bombay on payment of Rs. 2 (rupees two) per copy.

G. E. R. SLADE,
Ag. Controller of Stores,
B. B. & C. I. Rly., Mahalaxmi, Bombay.
JA C11249

RAILWAY BOARD,

NOTICE.

WAGONS FOR INDIAN RAILWAYS.

TENDERS are invited for the construction in India and delivery during the year ending 31st March 1923, of the wagons detailed below:—

5' 6" GAUGE, COVERED GOODS

1250 of A 1 type length 21'—0".
250 of A 2 type length 24'—6".
250 of A 3 type length 27'—7".

5' 6" GAUGE OPEN.

200 of C 1 type length 19' 6"
250 of C 2 type length 23' 0"
200 of C 3 type length 26' 0".

METRE GAUGE—COVERED GOODS.

200 of M A 1 type length 18' 0".
200 of M A 2 type length 20' 0"
200 of M A 3 type length 21' 6".

The types quoted are those of the Indian Railway Conference Association standard designs.

Copies of the form of tender and specification can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Railway Board, Delhi, also copies of the drawings on payment of one rupee per sheet which will not be refunded whether the tenderer is successful or not.

Tenders must be enclosed in sealed covers and superscribed "Tender for Wagons" and should reach the Secretary, Railway Board, Delhi, on or before the 7th December, 1921.

The Railway Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender or to assign any reason for non-acceptance of any tender.

(Sd.) H. L. COLES,
Secretary, Railway Board.
Delhi, the 4th November, 1921.
TA C1184

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE BANK, LTD

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an ADINTERIM DIVIDEND for the half year ending 30th September, 1921, at Rs. 1/8 per Share is declared and made payable on and after THURSDAY, the 1st December, 1921, to those Registered Shareholders of the above Bank, whose names appear in the Bank's Register on 30th November, 1921.

By order of the Board,
R. N. MEHTA,
Ag. Manager.
Bombay, 11th November, 1921.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from 16th November to 30th November, 1921, both days inclusive. C11337

NOTICE.

MEMBERS of the INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER AND BUREAU are hereby informed that at the ADJOURNED EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Chamber held on SATURDAY, the 12th instant, poll being demanded on the resolution discussed at the meeting, it was granted by the Chairman. The polling will accordingly take place in the office of the Chamber (11, Bank Street, Fort), on TUESDAY, the 15th instant, between the hours of 1 p.m. and 5 p.m. (S. T.), where members of the Chamber may record their votes.

By order of the Chairman,
Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau,
S. M. MUZUMDAR,
Ag. Secretary.
C11347

THE PIONEER CLAY AND INDUSTRIAL WORKS

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Khanapur, on SUNDAY, the 20th day of November, 1921, at 1 p.m., to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Director's Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account as at 30th June, 1921.
(2) To sanction the declaration of a Dividend on the Preference Shares.
(3) To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
(4) To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
(5) To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th of November to the 20th November, 1921.

By order of the Board,
M. S. NADKARNI & CO.,
Managing Agents.
Khanapur, 5th November, 1921.

N.B.—The Dividend when sanctioned, will be made payable at the Company's Registered Office at Khanapur, or their Bankers, the Central Bank of India, Ltd., Bombay, on or after the 1st day of December, 1921, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 15th September, 1921, and the Dividend Warrants will be posted to each Shareholder to his last given address. **Change of Address, if any, should be notified, without delay**, on receipt of this so that the Dividend Warrant may not be lost or misdirected. C11346

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1540 of 1921.

AMIN CASSAM, a firm, Poultry Merchants, until recently doing business in Crawford Market, Bombay, on behalf of themselves and all the other creditors of the late Esoofally Valliji, deceased ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

(1) KULSAMBAI, widow of Esoofally Valiji, of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Doctor Street, without the Fort; and (2) KHATIZABAI, daughter of Esoofalli Valiji, of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, a minor, under the age of 18 years by her guardian-ad-litem A. F. Chinoy, Esq., one of the Commissioners of this Hon'ble Court for taking affidavits, residing at Colaba, within the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Order made by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pratt on the 9th day of April, 1921, in the above suit, NOTICE is hereby given under O. 1. Rule 8 of the Civil Procedure Code that the Plaintiffs abovenamed on behalf of themselves and all other creditors of the estate of Esoofally Valiji, late of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, have filed this suit on the 9th day of April, 1921, in this Hon'ble Court against the Defendants abovenamed praying for the following and such other or further relief as the case may require:—

(a) That it may be declared that the Plaintiffs are creditors of the estate of the said deceased and are entitled to recover thereout a sum of Rs. 2,917-15-9 with interest thereon at 9 per cent. per annum from 1st August, 1918.
(b) The Defendants as the heirs of the said deceased may be ordered and decreed to pay the said amount to the Plaintiffs.
(c) The estate of the said deceased Esoofally Valiji may be administered by and under the directions of this Hon'ble Court.
(d) All necessary orders may be made and accounts taken, and
(e) The Plaintiffs' costs of this suit may be provided for and that the hearing of this suit has been fixed for the 29th day of November, 1921.

Dated this 26th day of October, 1921.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Prothonotary.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 26th day of October, 1921.
Messrs. PATELL & EZEKIEL,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
C11334

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership till now subsisting between our client HASSAM HIRJI and HASSANALLY SHER MAHOMED, the business whereof was carried on under the name and style of the United Commercial Company, has been dissolved as from this day. The public are hereby informed not to deal any further with or to make any payments to the said Hassanally Sher Mahomed or his brother Gulamally Sher Mahomed in the name of or in connection with the United Commercial Company. Any one disregarding this notice will be doing so at his own risk.

Dated this 9th day of November, 1921.
JAMSHEDJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS,
Attorneys for Hassam Hirji.
C11317

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS containing offers for purchase of the whole stock or one or more of the lots of the Narrow Gauge Railway sleepers mentioned below are invited by the undersigned Attorneys on behalf of their client Mr. Karimbhoy Shamsuddin. The said sleepers are to be disposed of on account and at the risk of the Malabar Timber Co., Ltd. Bombay.

The tenders should reach the undersigned on or before the 30th day of November, 1921 and should be accompanied by a cash deposit of 5 per cent. of the amount of offer which will be repaid to the party whose tender has not been accepted. The covers containing the tenders should be marked "Tender for purchase of sleepers" on the outside.

The undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender or to assign any reason for non-acceptance. The sleepers are lying at the respective stations mentioned against them in the particulars given below and can be inspected at the respective stations Agents of the said Karimbhoy Shamsuddin at the said stations have orders to give every facility to persons attending to inspect the goods.

On acceptance of any tender or tenders the balance of price payable thereunder should be paid up in cash within one week from the date of acceptance and the goods will have to be taken delivery of within one month from the date of acceptance.

PARTICULARS AS REGARDS THE SLEEPERS ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All the sleepers mentioned below are Terminalia Tomentosa Narrow Gauge square Sleepers 5 feet in length, 7 inches in breadth and 4½ inches in thickness and are lying at the different stations mentioned below:—

(1) 2650 Sleepers lying at Taku on the G. I. P. Railway.
(2) 575 Sleepers lying at Junardeo on the G. I. P. Railway.
(3) 300 Sleepers lying at Lussi on the G. I. P. Railway.
(4) 300 Sleepers lying at Babai on the G. I. P. Railway.
(5) 300 Sleepers lying at Kala Akhar on the G. I. P. Railway.
(6) 575 Sleepers lying at Hirdagarh on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.
(7) 500 Sleepers lying at Jarha Mandla on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.
(8) 150 Sleepers lying at Bahmni-Banjar on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.
(9) 150 Sleepers lying at Charai-Dongri on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.
(10) 1500 Sleepers lying at Bamra on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.
(11) 300 Sleepers lying at Shahdole on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.
(12) 700 Sleepers lying at Jamgaon on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

Total 8,000.

Dated this 12th day of November 1921.
Address:—
Messrs. JAMSEDJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS.
Solicitors, High Court,
5, Bell Lane, Fort
Bombay.
JAMSEDJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS,
Attorneys for Mr. Karimbhoy Shamsuddin.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 BALES M. G. FINE OOMRA COTTON.

On WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant at 5 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Cotton Green, Colaba, by order of Seth Mahadev Kedia and on account and at the risk of Rai Bahadur Sir Sarupchand Hukmichand.

100 bales M. G. Fine Oomra cotton O. P. No. 2 September delivery D. O. No. 4542.

The above bales are lying in the Fort Press No. 1 Godown of Messrs. Mulji Jetha & Co., at Colaba.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 BALES OOMRA COTTON.

On WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant at 5 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Cotton Green Colaba by order of Seth Saniram Juharmal and on account and at the risk of Rai Bahadur Sir Sarupchand Hukmichand

100 Bales Oomra Cotton C. P. No. 1 D. O. No. 3652.

The above bales are lying in slate. Godown B 3 at Colaba.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 15th November, 1921.

MESSRS. MODY & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

Medows Street, Fort, opposite the new Share Bazar.

AUCTION SALE OF ONE "AQUILLA" AND ONE "F. N." MOTOR CARS.

Under instructions and by order of the Mortgage concerned and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor concerned Messrs. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, will on TUESDAY, the 15th day of November, 1921 at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), sell by public auction at the Garrage of Messrs. Watcha Bros. at Gaiwady, Girgaum.

One "Aquilla" Motor Car, 10-12-H.-P., 2-cylinders, 2-seated No. 1229 in perfect working order.

One "F. N." Motor Car 8-10-H.-P. 2-cylinders, 5-seated, No. 1734 in perfect working order.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and Motor Cars taken delivery, off within 2 days.

MODY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 14th Nov., 1921.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS. J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
Tel. No. 3402.

AUCTION SALE OF 50 BALES HESSIAN CLOTH.

On TUESDAY, the 15th day of November, 1921, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T. Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the Office concerned and on account and at the risk of The Alliance Trading Co.

Ex. S. S. "SIKH."

1826 C M/ 294 Samnuggur 45-11-Oz.—9400/49—50 bales each 100 yds. Hessian Cloth of Samnuggur Mills 45". 11 Oz.

The above goods are now open for inspection of the intending buyers at No. 8 Shed Alexandra Docks.

Terms:—A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and the goods taken delivery of within 2 days from the date of sale No. 8 shed Alexandra Docks.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 BALES COTTON COVERTS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1095 of 1921.

Manilal Balabhai and Co. ..... Plaintiffs
vs.
Mahomed Hasam and Co. ..... Defendants.

Under instructions of Messrs. Manilal Balabhai and Co. the Plaintiffs in the above suit and in pursuance of the liberty reserved to the said Plaintiffs under the Consent Decree dated 23rd August 1921 in the said suit and on account and at the risk of the defendants Mahomed Hasam and Co., the defaulting judgment debtors in the said suit, Messrs. J. S. Mody and Co., Auctioneers will on Wednesday the 16th day of November 1921 at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their Rooms next to the Post Office in Apollo Street Fort:—

M B 11/12 4/8—5 Bales each 18 Pieces Cotton Coverts 60" 33/55 yds.

Terms—Deposit 25 per cent and delivery within 6 days.

J. S. MODY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 14th Nov. 1921.

MESSRS SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will on WEDNESDAY, the 16th November, 1921, at p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms the following.

By order of the Bank concerned.
5 cases each 140 Bundles Berlin Wool 4 fold Zephyr A. A. Super Swan Brand."
6 cases Men's Cotton Half Hose.
1 case First Class 1920 Bavarian Hops
2 cases White Embroidery and White Cotton Laces.
15 cases each 150 dozen Excelda Mercerised Handkerchief.
5 cases about 396 Red top Electric Stoves
10 cases 50 gross large blacking (Boot Polish Black Cat."
15 cases 150 gross small blacking (Boot olish), "Black Cat."
5 cases Braces.
1 case Stamp-pads.
5 cases Ornamental and decorative earthenware as jars, flower pots, vases, pedestals, etc
20 cases each 1 cwt. Aniline salt, 2 cases each 50 Bundles woollen suiting cloth, dicerent colours.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers Messrs. E. Marder & Co.

50 cases American Fruit in Syrup, out of the lot bought on 31st August, 1921.

SALE OF 106 PACKAGES WRAPPING PAPER.

HIGH COURT.
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 3168 of 1921.
William Darwen and another ... Plaintiffs.
vs.
Messrs. R. Desai and Co. ..... Defendants.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will under instructions from Messrs. LITTLE & Co. Attorneys for the Plaintiffs and pursuant to the order contained in Decree dated the 19th September, 1921, made in the above suit sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 18th November, 1921, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Sale Rooms the following.

106 Packages Wrapping paper consisting of 28 Bales each 40 Reams Grass Green, Yellow, Green, Violet. Ruby, Pink.

53 Bales each 22 to 41 Reams yellow No. 1, Grass Green No. 7; Green No. 6; Ruby No. 12; Pink No. 10; Violet No. 3.

25 Bales each 15 to 45 Reams Grass Green, Yellow; Green; Violet, Ruby and Pink.

A Deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the buyers and the balance shall be paid within three days.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, Nov. 14th, 1921.

"HOW TO BECOME A QUALIFIED ACCOUNTANT."

Being indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India, you should own a copy at once. Pages 20o.
Price Re. 1-14-0 net. By V. P. P.
1 Copy, Rs. 2-3-0. 2 Copies, Rs. 3-12-0
Six Copies Rs. 9-12-0.
Apply S. A. SHARANGDHAR,
71, Medows St. Fort, Bombay.

MARBLE BUST.

Marble Bust of Lok. Tilak Mahatma Gandhi and Rabindranath Tagore.

for Sale Rs. 2,500 each

Similar busts of other Eminent men of India will be available at the Studio.

Busts and Statues of other persons are made to order at

THE PRIMEER SOULPTURE STUDIO of INDIA
WAGH SCULPTOR
Girgaum. BOMBAY.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 12.
S S Lhasa, Woollat, Karachi.
S S Sirsa, Fenn, Mauritius.
S S Grelarlie, Williams, Durban.
S S Hornslow, Proctor, Durban.
S S Barala, Kitson, Busreh.
S S Karca, Durban.
S S Neuralia, London.

DEPARTURES

Nov. 12.
S S Anna, Marson, Durban.
Nov. 13.
S S Trecarrat, Dale, Delagoa Bay.
S S Chakla, Fitt, Busreh.
S S Kasado Maru, Yanaji, Kobe.
S S Toba, Kruyfer, Colombo.
S S Burnholme, Headlam, Genoa.
S S Anglo-Mexican, Davis, Cebu.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday:—
Steamer Canadian Investor, Dudley, Colombo.
Steamer Chakdara, Beedle, Busreh.
Steamer Skuld, Gabrielson, Bangkok.
Steamer Mandala, Swanson, Antwerp.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday:—
Steamer Slauster (to arrive) for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Garmula for Rangoon.
Steamer Golconda for Calcutta, etc.

S S Lhasa:—The B I S N Co's Karachi Mail steamer Lhasa, 959 tons, Captain Woollat, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi with mail, general cargo and passengers.

S S Sirsa:—The B I S N Co's steamer Sirsa, 3357 tons, Captain Fenn, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Mauritius with a cargo of sugar.

S S Barala:—The B I S N Co's steamer Barala, 1899 tons, Captain Kitson, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh with a general cargo.

S S Trecarratt:—The steamer Trecarratt, 5198 tons, Captain Dale, sailed on Sunday for Delagoa Bay, with ballast.

S S Chakla:—The B I S N Co's steamer Chakla, 1727 tons, Captain Fitt, sailed on Sunday for Busreh with a general cargo.

S S Kasado Maru:—The N Y K steamer Kasado Maru, 3726 tons, Captain Yanaji, sailed on Sunday for Kobe with a general cargo.

S S Canadian Inventor:—The steamer Canadian Inventor, 3383 tons, Captain Dudley, will sail to-day for Colombo with ballast.

S S Mandala:—The B I S N Co's steamer Mandala, 5189 tons, Captain Swanson, will sail to-day for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

S S Chakdara:—The B I S N Co's steamer Chakdara, 1581 tons, Captain Beedle, will sail to-day for Busreh, with a general cargo.

EXPORTS.

Nov. 12.
S S Massilia for Liverpool:—2000 cwts linseed cake, 2000 cwts groundnut cake, Kulkurin Lele and Co; 90 cwts wool raw, G H Murani.
S S Massilia for London:—996 boxes kismiss, K Boodhol.
S S Massilia for Barcelona:—20 cases dried cow guts, Cox's Shipping Agency; 35 cwts cotton, Vardhman Bros.
S S Massilia for Marseilles:—20 tons oil seeds, Compagina Francaise d' exportation et importation.
S S Devanah for London:—5 bales goat skins, O Gazee; 10 bales goat skins, 50 bales cow hides, E Allimohamad.
S S Devanah for Antwerp:—4000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros.
S S Ischia for Genoa:—1000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros; 1 bundle woollen carpet, P G S N Co; 300 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.
S S Mandala for Antwerp:—566 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 50 bales cotton, Vardhaman Bros.
S S Mandala for Ghent:—110 bales cotton, Toyo Menkwa Kaisha.
S S Macedonia for Antwerp:—500 tons manganese ore, King King and Co.
S S Dunera for Shanghai:—11 cases butter, Padar and Co; 1000 bales cotton, Toyo Menka Kaisha.
S S Dunera for Hongkong:—100 bales grey twist, David Sassoon & Co Ltd; 50 bales grey twist, I David; 75 cases sharkfins, H B Ramji and Co; 50 cases sharkfins, A Chaglas and Co.; 50 cases sharkfins, R Dhanji and Co; 50 cases sharkfins, A Fazel.
S S Tatsumo Maru for Yokohama:—78 cwts ivory, H Laliji and Co.
S S Tatsumo Maru for Kobe:—25 bales cotton, Nippon Menkwa K Kaisha.
S S Tatsumo Maru for Shanghai:—175 bales cotton, Nippon Menkwa K Kaisha.
S S Tatsumo Maru for Hongkong:—25 cases rose mellois, Peuter and Co; 1875 cwts onions, R E Dahulhamji and Co.
S S Kasado Maru for Kobe:—632 bags Colombo roots, E S Abdulkyum.
S S Oolobaria for Kobe:—1500 bales cotton, Nippon Menkwa K Kaisha.
S S Oolobaria for Moji:—500 bales cotton, Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha.
S S Oolobaria for Osaka:—400 bales cotton, Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha.

IMPORTS

Nov. 12.
S S Clan Lindsay from Manchester, Agents James Finlay and Co:—11500 firebricks, 5 kegs 1 case cement, 60 D bags 1 cask bichromate of soda, 1604 tons coal, 2 cases blue soluble, 100 bags glass bottle, 37 cases glassware, 1 case padlocks, 6 cases skins, 2 cases leather belting, 700 cases 1 cask 344 casks whisky, 16 cases wines, 1310 bundles iron sheets, 9 drums mineral oil, 100 kegs red lead, 80 bales 5 cases paper, 3 cases biscuits, 227 cases 480 drums 95 boxes soap, 799 bales 594 cases cotton yarn, 203 cases 778 bales cottons, 42 cases 104 bales cotton piece-goods, 55 bales cotton grey piece-goods, 213 bales cotton unbleached piece-goods, 8 cases coloured cotton woven goods, 33 trs 1 coil cotton banding, 8 cases woollen serge.
S S Chahdra from Basrah, Agents B I S N Co Ltd:—8 bundles specie, 1780 bags wet dates.
S S Trevenden from Delagoa Bay, Agents B I S N Co Ltd:—7308 tons coal.
S S Lanka from Badagara, Agents East India S N Co Ltd:—850 bags copra, 404 bags dry cocoanuts, 168 bags moist cocoanuts, 3 tons pickets.

EMPIRE TYPEWRITER.

MODEL No. I.

Rs. 300 complete with case.
Accuracy of Alignment. Visibility of Writing. Low Cost of Upkeep. Portability and Durability.
We carry a Large Assortment of the Finest Ribbons, Carbon Papers, Stencil Papers, and Sundries. Orders by Post or Telephone (No. 4827) will receive prompt attention.
EMPIRE TYPRWRITER AGENCY
281, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

REUTER'S TELEGRAM

Liverpool, 10th Nov. 1921.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		5,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		—
" " Sales of East Indian		50
" " Imports		—
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES :—		
Egyptian F. G. F. Spot		11 23
Sakels		21 00
New York, 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	Jan.	17 24
	March	17 17
	May	16 95
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Jan.	16 73
	May	16 45

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, 10th Nov. 1921.

Months	To-days Price.
Nov.	..
Dec.	10 73
Jan.	10 72
Feb.	..
Mar.	10 70
April	..
May	10 67
June	..
July	10 62
Aug.	..
Sept.	..
Oct.	..

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, 10th Nov. 1911.

Months.	To-day's price.
November	10 98
December	10 96
January	10 91
February	10 88
March	10 87
April	10 84
May	10 82
June	10 77
July	10 74
August	10 62
September	10 48
Oct.	10 34

Tone :—Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, 10th Nov. 1921.

Months.	To-day's price.
Nov.	18 85
Dec.	19 05
Jan.	19 25
February	19 35
March	19 45
April	19 50
May	19 60
June	19 60
July	19 65

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, 10th Nov. 1921.

M. G. Bengal, Good	7 65
" " Fully Good	8 15
" " Fine	8 40
M. G. No. 1 Oomra, Good	8 75
" " Fully Good	9 25
" " Fine	9 75
M. G. Broach, Good	9 55
" " Fully Good	10 05
" " Fine	10 55
M. G. Scinde, Good	7 52
" " Fully Good	8 05
" " Fine	8 30

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, 11th Nov. 1921.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	4,000
" Forwarded	60,000
" Imports	87,000
" Stock	915,000
Actual Weekly Sales	23,000
Water Twist	1/9
Printers cloths	44

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, 10th Nov. 1921.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	29,000
" Exports to Great Britain	..
" " Continent	..
Futures at New York Jan.	16 65
" " " Mar.	16 62
" " " May	16 52
" " " July	16 10
Spot Cotton at New York	17 40
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	17 00
Futures at New Orleans Jan.	16 10
" " " May	15 90
Fair Rio Office (No. 7 quality)	8 13/16
Demand Bills	..
Silver Commercial Bars	99 1/4
Do. Foreign	68 1/8

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, 11th Nov. 1921.

Future at New York	Jan. Mar. May July	Closed

Liverpool, 11th Nov. 1921.

Cotton Delivvery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool	Jan.	10 48
	Mar	10 38
	May.	10 31
	July	10 24

London, 11th Nov. 1921.

Telegraphic Transfers	1/4 3/8 Quiet
Bar Gold	5/4 6 Firm
Bar Silver Spot	38 5/8 Quiet

Liverpool, 12th Nov. 1921.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool	Jan	16 08
	Mar.	16 10
	May	16 05
	July	15 70

London, 12th Nov. 1921.

Telegraph Transfers	1/4 3/8 Quiet.
Bar Gold	..
Bar Silver Spot	38 1/4 Unsettled.

MONEY MARKET.

London, 9th Nov. 1921.

Rentes 3 %	53 3 4
Far Silver Spot	38 3/4
" " 2 months hence	38 3/8
Closing Tone of Silver :—Quiet.	
Bar Gold (per oz.)	—
Interest day to day loans	2 1/2
" 7 day Market loans	3 3/8
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 p/c. since 3rd instant.	

DISCOUNTS.

London, 9th Nov. 1920.

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3 15/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	4 1/8
" Trade Bills 3 m/st	4 7/8
" " " " 6 "	5 1/4
Rentes 5 per cent.	36 3/4

METAL REPORT.

TIN BLOCK	156

LINSEED.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Nov-Dec Sellers	£17 1/4
" Tone Tendency Easier.	
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked spot Net Dec. Done	26/10 1/2
" Months Jan.-April Sellers	27/6

Liverpool, 9th Nov. 1921.

Mid. American Cotton Spot	11 98
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakells	21 75

New York, 9th Nov. 1921.

Demand Bills	3 94 25

EXCHANGE.

London, 9th Nov. 1921.

On London in Paris	54 35
In Germany	982 00
In Italy	94 80

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	17 16
Christiania	28 56
Amsterdam	11 39
Switzerland	21 05

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

WHEAT.

London, 10th Nov. 1921.

BARLETTA RUSSO—62 lbs. Nov. Dec. Sellers	50
BARIL WHEAT—62 1/2 lbs. Feb. Mar. Sellers	50
KARACHI BARLEY—Jan. Feb. Value	48/6
Tone :—Firmer quiet.	

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 15
Hongkong	£ 98 1/2
National	£ 37 1/4

SEEDS.

RAPESEED, Ferozepore Real Bold..	Nominal.
RAPESEED, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs.	Nominal.
TONE OF RAPESEED :—	
LINSEED, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Nov.-Dec.	£ 18 1/2
TONE OF LINSEED :—Slow lower.	
COTTONSEED, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Dec.-Jan. Sellers	£ 9 1/4
TORIA RAPESEED :—Nov.-Dec. Sellers	£ 18 1/4
LINSEED, Argedtine Nov.-Dec. Value	£ 18 1/4
Tone :—Flat. Lower to sell.	

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£ 66 1/2
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£66 3/8
Copper Braziers	£ 94
Yellow Metal	8 3/4
Hard Spelter	21
Corrugated Sheets	£ 18 1/4

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loan 4% 1960/90	£ 72 1/2
Victory Bonds 4 %	£ 79
War loan 5% 1929/47	£ 87 15/16
Consols 2 1/2 %	49 1/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 %	39 1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan)	56 3 4
Govt. Securities 3%	49
Indian Loan 7 p/c.	£ 104

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Dec.-Jan.	14 1/2
Plantation First Latex Crepe Nov.	11
Tone :—Firm.	
Freight of Coal Cardiff to Bombay	19

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Sugar C. & F. Calcutta Nov. Dec. sellers	13 3
Fine White Java C. & F Calcutta Nov. Dec. Sellers	18/9
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Nov. Dec. Sellers	19/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Nov. Dec. Sellers	20
Tone :—Weak Neglected.	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON MARKET REPORT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

Nov. 12.

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fully Good M. G. Broach April-May at Rs. 413 and advanced till Rs. 418. It then steadily went down till Rs. 406 which was the rate at 4 p.m. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 405. At Colaba the Bazar opened at Rs. 403 and closed at Rs. 407½. Fine M. G. Oomra December-January opened at Rs. 360 and after touching Rs. 361 dropped till Rs. 351 the rate at 4 p.m. being Rs. 352. Fine M. G. Oomra March opened at Rs. 345 and going up to Rs. 346 declined till Rs. 340 at 4 p.m. F. G. M. G. Bengal December-January was quoted Rs. 283 at 4 p.m.

Our market for ready cotton was closed yesterday on account of Hindu holiday Ekadashi.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 5-30 P. M.

Bombay, 12th Nov. 1921.

Fully Good Broach April-May	407 1/2
Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan.	281
Fine Oomra Dec.-Jan.	352
Do. March	341

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 11th Nov. 1921.

Cotton	6415 Bs.
Wheat	5705 Cwt.
Linseed	420 "
Rapeseed	Nil
Gingellyseed	2985 "
Popyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	255 "
Castorseed	163 "
Rice	3674 "
Myrabollams	Nil "
Cottonseed	1864 "
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	410 "
Jowar	Nil "
Masur	Nil "
Barley	Nil "
Bajre	4140 "
Coal	9182 Tons

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Nov. 12.

Bars gold ready, Rs. 28/15.
Bars gold forward, 28/15.
Bars silver ready, 97/10.
Bars silver 1st settlement, 97/8.
Bars silver 2nd settlement, 97/10.

EXCHANGE.

On London—Bank's selling T T, 1/4 1/4.
Bank's selling D D, 1/4 9/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, 1/4 3/4.
Bank's buying T T, 1/4 5/16.
Bank's buying D D, 1/4 3/8.
Tone of Exchange—Steady.
On Paris—Bank's selling D D, Frcs 364.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, Frcs 386.
Bank's buying D D, Frcs 376.
On Japan—Bank's selling T T, Rs. 180.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P, Rs. 173.
On Hongkong—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 200.
On Shanghai—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 288.
On Singapore—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 172.
On New York—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 379.
London gold ready, s. 104-6.
London silver ready, d. 38-10.
London silver forward, d. 38.
Tone of silver—Dull, China sold and bought, Ready.
Cross rates on London to the Pound Sterling.
American Exchange, Dollars 3.94.
French Exchange, Frcs 54.40.
Italian Exchange, 96.00.
Swiss Exchange, 20.90.
Belgium Exchange, 56.80.
German Exchange, Mrks 1080.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper, Rs. 60.
3 per cent War Loan, 84/8.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922, 100/12.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928, 101/4.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926, 101/4.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1930, 101/4.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935, 104/8.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974, 67.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930, 96.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974, 67.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49, 96.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974, 67.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, 76.
4 per cent Terminable Loan, 97.
The Share Market was closed to-day.

MESSRS MONTAGU'S SILVER REPORT.

LONDON, Nov. 10.
Recd. 1 p.m., Nov. 12.

Messrs. Montagu's silver report says enquiry for china has been almost entirely absent. The bears have provided a measure of support but not at all forceful as the appearance of the market was deterring any but the very cautious from hastening to take profits. The report thinks that notwithstanding extremely large shipments on way to China the lower level of prices now reached may tempt further purchases from that quarter and should a steadier tone ensue some bears may feel more disposed to cover

SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LD.

DIVIDEND NOT TO BE GIVE

The adjourned meeting of the shareholders of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company was held on Saturday afternoon at 4 p.m. at Morarji Gokaldas Hall, Kalbadevi, Mr. Narotam Morarji presiding.

The Chairman moved at the outset the adoption of the report and the balance sheet for the year ending 30th June, 1921, which being duly seconded, Mr. Cowasji S. Moneybag asked several questions to the Chairman in regard to the position of the Company. In reply to the question as to how much freight the four steamers had earned, what was the profit derived thereon, what was the expense and how did the management explain in regard to the details of office expenses, the Chairman said that in view of the competition of sister companies it was not desirable in the interests of the shareholders to give reply to these questions.

Another question put by the same gentleman was, if s. s. "Loyalty" was not capable of carrying cargo, how was it passible for her to carry passengers, to which too the same reply was given.

Mr. R. B. Paymaster: Where is s. s. 'Loyalty" and what is this vessel doing now?

Chairman: Negotiation is going on to convert it into a hotel.

There was a great uproar here and Mr. Parulker put the following amendment to pass the report which was carried with majority, viz. :—

"That the audited statement of accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1921, already sent to the shareholders be and is hereby adopted and that the Directors' Report be and is hereby adopted with the following modification as regards appropriation :—

The sum of Rs. 10,61,129-9-4 shown as net profit in the Directors' report including the amount brought forward from last year and the sum of Rs. 1,10,602-7-11 being the amount of Agents' commission given up by them bringing the total sum to Rs 11,71,732-1-3 be set aside as under :—

Depreciation at 7½ per cent Rs. 9,90,000, Brokerage on shares 69,000, Balance to be carried 1,21,732-1-3.

This amendment was passed by the shareholders and when put as a substantive proposition was also passed.

DIRECTORS AND AUDITORS.

Mr. Lalji Naranji's appointment as a Director was then confirmed, but the re-election of the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas and Mr. Kilachand Devchand was negatived by a majority of shareholders and therefore a poll was asked by five shareholders. The same fate met with the resolution of the appointment of auditors. Mr. Moneybag moved an amendment against the original proposition of appointing two firms of Auditors that only one firm, viz., Messrs. S. B. Billimoria and Co., be appointed as Auditors for the ensuing year. This amendment was passed by a majority of shareholders and to this too a poll was demanded by five shareholders. The date for the result was fixed for 19-12-1921 and Messrs. Parulker and Paymaster were appointed Scrutineers.

A vote of thanks to the chair terminated the proceedings.

SHARES.

BANKS.

INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.					Rs
Allahabad Bank	100	Feb.-Mar.		12½		326
Alliance Bk of Simla Ld	100	Jan.-Aug.		17½		580
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50	100	Jan.-July		14½		66
Imperial	100	—		19½		1422
Bank of India Rs. 50	500	—		14½		12
Morias	—			9½		38
Central Rs. 25 M.	50	April		14½		37
Central Co-op Bk. Rs.50	50	—		7½		45 xa
Tata . Rs 20	75	—		As. 12		22/12
Union 75	50	Rs.				5
EXCHANGE BANKS						
Chartered Bank	5	April-Oct.		12½		14
Eastern Bank, Ld. £4	10	—		7½		63/12
Hongkong and Shanghai A	125			33½		95
Mercantile Bank B £123	25	Mar.-Sept.		16½		201
O121	25	Sept.-Mar.		16½		254
National £512		Feb.-Oct.		£20½		37

PRESS COMPANIES

	Rs.		Last Div. Rs.	Rs.
Akbar	50	May	27	526
Fort	500	Nov.	160	1220
Harvey and Sabh pty	500	July	70	688
Indian Cotton	125	Oct.	15	117 1/2
Manmar Mfg.	250	Aug.	16	201
New Bazar	500	Oct.	50	491
New Mofussil Co.	400	Nov.	110	980 xd
New Prince of Wales	500	Oct.	50	250 xd
Volkert U. P Co. Ltd.	500	Sept.	80	580

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka Ry	150	Mar.-Aug.	11	30	130
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry	500	" do.	12	50	860
Amritsar Patty	100	Mar.-Aug.	6	50	102
Central Provinces Ry.	100	June.-Jan.	6	50	102
Chaparmukh-Silghat	100	Mar.-Sept.	4	50	78
Dhond Baramati	100	Jan.-July	5	50	67
Futwah-Islampur Rs.50	100	Mar.-Sept.	5	50	88
Guserat Ry.	100	June-Jan.	6	50	70
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	Jan.-July	4	50	67
Khulna Bhagirghat Ry.	100	—	4	50	100
Larkhana Railway	100		4	50	78
Mandra Bhon Ry Rs.90	100	April-Oct.	5	50	68
Mymensingh	100	—	5	50	74
Pachora Jamner	100	Jan.-July	5	50	77
Sara Siraj anj Ry.	100	May-Nov.	4	50	59
Sialkot Narowal	100	April-Oct.	5	50	70
Sind Light Rys. Ld.	100	July-Dec.	10	50	120
Tapti Valley Ry.	500	April-Aug.	11	50	695
pper Sind Light Ry.	100	—	5	50	65

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Elec.	100	—		12½	175
Andhra Valley O	1,000	—		4½	775
Adhara Valley P	1,000	—		4½	100
P.	Rs.	50		7½	55
B. E. S. and T Co. Rs.	52	May.-Oct.	Rs. 6		13 1/8
Karachi B. O	100				108
Surat Elect.	100	—		—	4 prem
Tata Hydro-Elect. O	1,000	Jan.	25		840
" " P	1,000	Jan.	25		870
Telephone	58	—	2		102

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half Year d. Rs.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	April-Oct.	100		2800
Alliance Cotton	100	—	—		370
Apolo	50	—	—		112/8
Asar Vrij 77	100	—	—		190
hiwani	100	Dec.	12½		68
Bo Cotton Manufg.	500		25		1350
Bo. Dyeing & Mfg. Co.	250	Mar.-Sept.	138		1745
Bombay Industrials	100	—	—		100
Bradbury Mills	250	—	35		12.0
Century	100	Mar.-Sept.	90		1515
Central India	500	May-Nov.	140		4620
Central India P.	500	May-Nov.	5%		370
Colaba Land & Mill	700	—	265		2700
coria	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	350		3200
Crescent	100	do.	80		600
Currimbhoy	250	do.	198		1070
David	250	do.	140		1580
Dawn	250	do.	250		1470
Edward Sassoon	200	May-Nov.	14s. 6		650
Elphinstone	100		100		200
Emperor Edward	100	do.	15		1500
Fazulbhoy	250	May	160		1670
Finlay Mills	250		8.4		1540
Framji Petit	1,000	May	128		3210
Globe	100	—	60		290
Gokak Mill	100	June	90		2205
Gold Mohor	100	—	25	227 1/2	
Hindusta	1,000	—	50		800
Hyderabad	1,000	April-Oct	150		2450
Ind. Dyeing & Bleaching	100	do.	200		220
Indian Manufg.	1,000	—	10		220
Indore Malwa	100	April-Oct.	150		720
Jamshed Manufg.	250	Mar.-Sept.	150		590
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	April-Oct.	140		660
Kastoorchand	500	Mar.-Sept.	90		1500
Khandesh	1,000	June-Dec.	300		1700
Khatao	100	June-Dec.			770
Kohinoor	500	Mar.-Sept.	87		3490
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	Mar.-Aug.	500		5000
Madhavrao Scindhia	100	Mar.-Sept.	25		310
Madhowji Dharamsi	500	April-Sept.	250		3500
Madras United	1,000	June.-Dec.	200		3900
Maneckji Petit	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	600		6200
Mathuradas Mills	500	—	100		1175
Mayer Sassoon	100	do.	25		420
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	—	250		7700
Mysore Spinning	250	Feb.-Aug	60%		7700
New City of Bombay	100	Mar.-Sept.	150		930
New Great Eastern	500	April-Oct.	100		1180
Pabaney	250	—	100		1150
Pearl	250	—	8		1310
Phoenix	100	Mar.-S	—		1130
Planet Mill	100	—	—		240
Premier	100	—	18		230
Presidency	125	Jan.-July.	80		325
Sassoon Cotton	100	April-Oct.	1,000		2400
Sassoon Silk	500	April	25		100
Sholapore	1,000	do.	20		12000
Simplex	250	June. Aug	60		975
Sir S. Broach Mills	100	—	330		455
Standard Mills	500	Mar.-Sept	400		2350
Swadeshi	500	Mar.-Oct	15		4600
Swan	250	Oct.	—		1280
Tata O	500	—	85		1600
P	100	—	8		1300
Union Mill	250	—	25		550
Vishnu Cotton O	500	—	—		2150
P	500	—	7%		2250
Western India	1,000	—	125		501

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Acock Ashdown Co.	50	Oct.-M	100		767/8
Back Bay Bash	50	—	8		40
Badhan Pile	70	—	5		108
Balapur Sugar Co.	100	Feb.-Aug.	—		15 dis.
Bo. Burma T. Corporta.	125	—	Rs 50		510
Bo. Burma T. Corporta. New Issue 25	25		6		145
Bombay Flour Mill	500	Jan.-Aug	8-5		1600
B'by Ice Mfg.	50	—	2		26
Bombay Steam Navigation Co.	250	Mar.-Sept.	7		28 2/3
	250	Oct.	8%		124
Bombay Uganda	100	—	25%		par.
Bombay Cycle & Motor Agency Co.	125	Oct	50		75
British Burma Petroleum	2	Mar. Oct.	As. 1		12
The Eastern	15	—			
Chemical Co. Dibh	71	—	Rs.		10
Empire Life Rs. 50	162	—	45%		38
Gobhai Karanjia	100	—	Rs. 1	386	1/8
George Gahagan & Co.	100	—	Rs. 5		66
Indian Cotton Oil	100	Dec.-July	7%		5 dis.
Co. P.	250	Dec.-July	7%	75	nom.
John Roberts & Co.	100	Oct.-July	12	218	nom.
Jost's Eng. Co., Ltd.	50	Oct.	50%		220
Kemp & Co.	200	July	20		135
Marcks & Co.	100	Feb.	12	147	1/8
Maryland Price Co.	100	—	4%		100
Marsland Price Co.	50	—	7%		90
McKenzies Ltd.	100	—	50%		620
New Indian Insurance	100	Sept.	—		19
New Union Flour Mills	100	—	50		155
O. Govt. Life Ass. Rs. 50	250	May	125%		380
Phillips & Co.	40	July	—		46
Port Canning Co	1,000	Sept.	50		645
Scindia	1	—	Mil.		10
Stridar Carbne Gas Co.	100	Sept	25%		135
	25		—		30
Tata Iron Steel Co. D	10	—	25		370
P	(Quarter. Sept.		6%		
Tata Iron Pref (second)	100	—	—		70
Thacker & Co.	50	June	—		220
Tata Oil Mills	100	—	—		370
Western India Chemical Co.	100	—	1/6/22		62/8

D—Cum Div. B—Buy. S—Nominal E—Ex Div. $ div.

"HOOLIGANISM IN CALCUTTA,"

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 11.

Hooliganism is again on the increase in the northern section of Calcutta. Many cases of highway robbery are being reported daily and the number of undetected cases is increasing. A few days ago a Bengali doctor was attacked by three *goondas* in Harrison Road near Alfred Theatre and robbed of his purse. Another case of hooliganism occured some days back in front of the Senate House. Last evening another Bengali is reported to have been attacked and robbed by two hooligans in Noren Sen's Square of Beniatolla.

THE WEATHER.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 12th November, 1921, giving data for the preceding 24 hours :—

The Punjab :—Skies are clear and at Lahore humidity is in excess. Day temperature is nearly normal; night temperature is generally higher than usual.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded at Jhansi and clear elsewhere. Humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded at Karachi and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Karachi and in defect at Jacobabad and Bikaner. Day temperature is higher than usual at Bikaner; night temperature is above normal at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West. —Skies are lightly clouded at Surat and Bharnagar-Para and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Rajkot and Surat and in excess at Indore. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and humidity is nearly normal or in defect. Night temperature is lower than usual at Khandwa, Nagpur and Chanda.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded and humidity is in defect. Day temperature is lower than usual at Mormugao; night temperature is below normal in the south of the division.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and in the north-west of the division humidity is in defect. Day temperature is lower than usual in the south of the division; night temperature is below normal.

General Remarks.—A disturbance from the west is affecting the weather in Baluchistan and Pasni reports rough sea and 0.92in. of rain with a thunderstorm. A fall of 0.50in. has also occurred at Jask. Skies are moderately clouded in Malabar and dry weather with clear or lightly clouded skies prevails over the rest of the reporting area. Night temperature is lower than usual over the Peninsula.

Forecast.—A few falls of rain are likely in Baluchistan and may occur in Sind and the extreme south.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 11th November, 1921 :—

There has been no rain. The western disturbance is more marked and cloud has increased in Baluchistan.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 11th Nov. 1921.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr in.		30.004
Temperature of Air	degrees.	79.7
Wet Bulb Thermometeter	"	70.5
Dew Point	"	66.2
Relative humidity of Air	"	0.646
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	"	1.2
Maximum temperature of Air	"	88.9
Minimum do do	"	73.1
General direction of Wind	E,NW,NNW,N.	
from midnight to midnight		
Movement of Wind do.	miles	138

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.
		h. m.	ft. in
Fri.	18th Nov.	m 0 53	29 6
		0 42a	27 1

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still
		h. m.	ft. in
Fri.	18th Nov.	m 6 55	18 5
		6 47a	14 11

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Expert Opinions :—
OFFICE OF THE CHEMICAL ANALYSER TO GOVERNMENT,
Bombay 26 September 1914.
Having made a careful and complete analysis of a cake of Toilet Soap sent to me by Mr. A. B. Godrej, I am of the opinion that it is a high grade article which satisfies to the full all tests applied to it.
It is a superfatted Soap peculiarly adapted for Toilet purposes and the oil present is entirely of vegetable origin. It is pleasent and economical in use lathers freely and contains a faint but elegant perfume. It is practically free from any uncombined alkali and thus is suitable for use on the most delicate skins.
(Sd) W. H. DICKINSON M. B., F. I. C,
MAJOR, I. M, S.
Chemical Analtyser to Government
Bombay, 21st August 1914.
I have carefully analysed a sample of Soap submitted by Mr. A. B. Godrej and find it to be a carefully saponified product of purely vegetable oils containing no free alkali. The Soap lathers readily, has excellent cleansing properties and will be economical in use. It is expecially to be recommended for delicate skins on account of its freedom from all harmful or irritating ingredients.
The Soap is a credit to the skill and care of the manufacturer and in the matter of freedom from alkali and consquent harmlessness to the skin can be very favourably compared with the best English soaps.
(Sd.) J. Ross, M. P. S., F, R. M. S.
Analyst,
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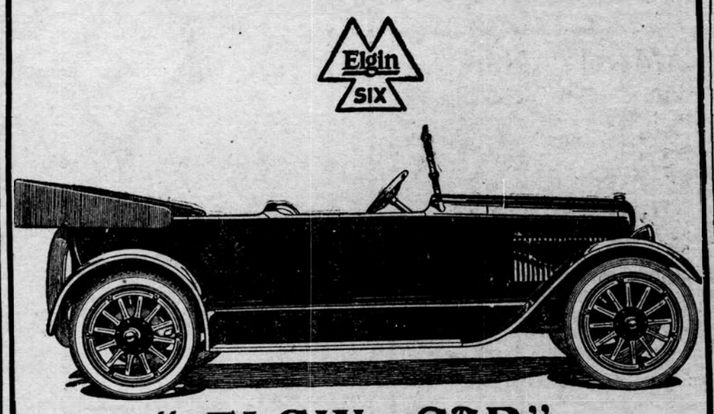

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SRJ. SUBRAMANIA SIVA,
AN APPRECIATION.
Mr. C. V. P. Shivam writes:—The arrest of Srj. Subramania Siva, reported in your to-day's issue, removes from South India one of India's most enthusiastic and sincere Tamil patriots. In the year 1916, I first came into personal touch with, though we were known to each other even before that in the field of journalism, and it was during our conversation at that time that I understood him to be "relative" of mine. Our very first interview was sufficient to enable me to understand the man and his mettle and I was glad that there was at least one person "related" to me, who had taken up his cudgels to fight out Mother India's battles.
Srj. Subramania Siva is a short, thick-set man in the meridian of his life, and though not the holder of any "diploma" or "degree", is a scholar in Tamil and a sincere follower of Swami Vivekananda. He was married when he was young, but, from the beginning, his soul was yearning for spiritual mastery, with the consequence that, having his family behind, he turned out a wandering *Sanyasi*.
It was during this time that the Swadeshi agitation was started by the "Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company" in the Tinnevelly District and Subramanya Siva, for the first time entered the field of politics, in company with that other patriot of South India, Mr. Chidambaram Pillai. In the Tinnevelly Riot Case, Srj. Siva was sentenced to three years.
When he was in jail, his wife came to him and asked him what she should do for her maintenance. But gold and silver Srj. Siva had none, and he wrote out in the jail his famous "Sacchidhanandha Sivam" in Tamil and gave it to her for publication and maintenance.
To supplement her maintenance, Mrs. Siva had started a Tamil weekly, "Gnana Bhanu", when her ascetic husband was in jail. When Srj. Siva was released after three years, he took up that journal and ran it efficiently for some years. In a couple of years after his release, his wife died and he is till now leading a *Sanyasi's* life. During his active life he was connected with many journals and has translated many of Swami Vivekananda's works.
In politics, Srj. Siva holds quite radical views and holds Mother India dearest to his heart. He is a fluent Tamil orator and his speech is pithy, touching and cutting. When the N.C.O. movement began he enthusiastically took it up and now we hear of his arrest under the notorious Sections 124A and 153A.
When I saw him in 1916, he was suffering from a deadly disease which was going from bad to worse. The hearts of all who know him, must now ache at his troubles, but they will certainly congratulate him for his dogged determination to serve Mother Ind. till his death.

" ENCOURAGING INDIAN TALENT."
TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."
Sir,—Mr. Pheroze C. Sethna's letter in defence of his attitude is a good illustration of one of the forms of slave mentality which is a result of foreign domination. His statement "I am not for supporting an Indian candidature just because he happens to be an Indian" is the negation of the basic principle of national freedom and consciousness—"India for Indians." Not only does he *not* appreciate this principle which is acknowledged and jealously guarded in every free country, but he makes a boast of practically denying it. Imagine an Englishman or, for that matter, an Australian saying "I am not for supporting an Englishman or an Australian"! I need not say anything about his view of regording the legitimate aspirations of a highly qualified and experienced Indian as "threats."—Yours, etc.,
"INDIA FOR INDIANS."
Nov. 10.

It is understood that a strong committee with the chief of the General Staff as President and Adjutant-General and other senior officers at Army Headquarters as members, is sitting at Delhi to formulate a scheme for the Indianisation of the Indian Army. (A. P.).
Apart from the wheat imported by the Government of India for military requirements 27,000 tons of foreign wheat have already been privately imported into India and further cargoes amounting to 105,000 tons are expected to arrive on private account in the course of next seven weeks. (A. P.).

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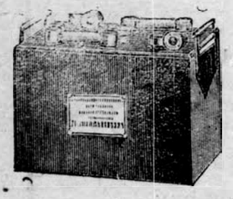
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SATYAGRAHA AT NARSANDA

PEOPLE PREPARED FOR JAIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
AHMEDABAD, Nov. 10.

At 4 p.m. on November the 3rd Sircle Inspector, Mr. Chimanlal, proceeded to knock off by public auction at the village Chora at Narsanda in the Kaira District property attached on October 16th and 18th no fewer than 115 persons being affected by the attachment's. No 'bona fide' inhabitant of Narsanda came forward with a bid, with the result that the articles under auction were sold to a Dharala belonging to the Baroda State, a postman, and a Kathiawari dairywallah. For example, Mr. Shankarbhai Jeejibhai's brass 'pavali,' weighing 20 lbs. was offered for Rs. 6-4; Mr. Mulchand Jhaverchand's copper 'pavali, weighing 20 lbs. was sold for Rs. 6-5-0, and Mr. Dalpat Manchand's brass 'pavali,' weighing 12 lbs. was given away for Rs. 2-4. The above example are typical of the lowest prices at which costly vessels have been knocked off. Notices have been served on nearly 500 persons, but the inhabitants of Narsanda question the justice of the import, be the consequences of refusal what they may.

PREPAREDNESS FOR JAIL-LIFE.

A deputation consisting of Messrs. Daljalji, Kuverji, Edroos, and Narmavala of Surat visited Kadod on November 1st and at 5 p.m. a mass meeting was held with Mr. Sultanbhai Nasserbhai in the chair. At the conclusion of speeches by Mr. Dayalji and others, the audience was asked to signify its preparedness to go to jail, if need were, by a show of the hand, with the result that several hands were instantly uplifted both by men and women present. The audience further responded to Mr. Daylji's appeal to boycott the local Government schools containing between 700 and 800 pupils, and decided to nationalise education within a fortnight and to withdraw their children from the existing institutions till a suitable building was made available for housing the school-children, Mr. Sundarlal Manilal offering to resign his post in the Government school and to serve gratuitiously for a period of two months in a forthcoming national institution. Five or seven teachers in the employ of Government gave a similar undertaking, while Mr. Lalbhai Lallubhai, who has distinguished himself by resigning his pension to propagate the non-cooperation movement in villages, offered to stay for a fortnight to complete the arrangements for starting national schools at Kadod. At Lakhanpore, too, Mr. Bhimbhai Vasanji, Head Master of the local Government school, has tendered his resignation to work in the local national school. At Chikhodra several inhabitants replaced foreign made head gear by Khadi caps on the Hindu New Year's day, while at Kanjari in the Kaira District a huge pile of foreign clothes was publicly consigned to fire.

PRINCES' CHAMBER.

CLOSE OF THE SESSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, Nov. 11.

The Chamber of Princes has concluded its session to-day after electing Jam Sahib of Nawanagar as Pro-Chancellor and appointing a Standing Committee consisting of Maharajas of Gwalior, Alwar and Patiala, Jam Saheb of Nawawanagar, Maharao of Kutch and Nawab of Palanpur. The Maharaja of Gwalior thanked the Viceroy for his inaugural address especially for the King's announcement dispensing with *nazrana*. His Highness also drew attention to the proper solution of certain matters to which the Viceroy promised careful consideration. Before dispersing a photo of all the Princes with the Viceroy in the centre was taken.

Private Luke of the 2nd. Bn. Bedfords and Herts Regiment who created a sensation some time ago by a series of daring robberies and amusing excapades was tried on the 11th instant by a District Court Martial but Associated Press representative was refused admission on the ground that it was not open to the public.

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WASHINGTON CONFERENCE OPENS

PRESIDENT HARDING'S DECLARATION.

"WORLD WILL BE SINGULARLY INFLUENCED."

STATEMENTS BY DIFFERENT DELEGATIONS.

U.S. NAVAL LIMITATION PLAN

(REUTER TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 12.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., Nov. 13.

The Washington Conference opened at 10-30 this morning, with a prayer by President Harding and pastor Reverend Abernethy, who prayed that untold blessings should descend upon the world as a result of this auspicious day. President Harding then spoke his opening declaration that the Conference would signally influence the world and was cheered.

A similar demonstration was made when President Harding asked how civilisation could justify destruction in the great war, while the audience rose to its feet and applauded the assertion in his prerroration that "Our hundred million frankly want less armament. None want war."

The Conference Hall was replendent in colour. Military and naval attaches were in full uniform. Galleries were crowded with distinguished assemblage, including military, naval and Governmental leaders, from all parts of the world. The actual participants in the Conference wore conventional diplomatic attire.

When President Harding departed, Mr. Hughes announced that French and English would be the official languages of the Conference.

M. Briand replied thanking him and then Mr. Balfour nominated Mr. Hughes to the chairmanship, saying that President Harding had given the Conference a lead and the motto "Simplicity, honesty and honour", and adding that the nation which offered the Conference its hospitality, was entitled to provide the Chairman.

"FOR THE SERVICE OF MANKIND."

WELCOME OF U S. "WITH UNSELFISH HANDS".

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 12
Recd. 615 p.m., Nov. 13.

Washington.—President Harding in his inaugural speech, declared that the conclusions of the Conference would influence the fortunes of the world. It was the earnest of the awakened conscience of the twentieth century civilisations. The call came not from the United States alone, but from the war-weary world, thirsting for better relationships. All thoughtful people desired to see war outlawed.

President Harding said:—"The United States welcome you with unselfish hands. We harbour no fears, we have no sordid ends. We suspect no enemy, and we do not contemplate or apprehend conquest. Content with what we have, we seek nothing which is another's. We only wish to do with you that finer, nobler thing, which no nation can do alone. No pride need be humbled, no nationality submerged; but we would have the mergence of minds committing us all to less reparation for war and more enjoyment of a fortunate peace. If finer sentiments were not urging us, cold hard facts of excessive cost and the eloquence of economics would, urge us to make the reduction of armaments.

"I welcome you not alone in good-will and high purpose, but with a high faith that we are met for the service of mankind and with the hope for an understanding which will emphasise the guarantees for peace, and for commitments to less burdens and a better order which will tranquillize the world."

STATEMENTS BY DIFFERENT DELEGATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 12.
Recd. 5-30 p.m. Nov. 13.

Washington.—After conferring for one hour with Senator Lodge at the latter's residence, M. Briand and M. Viviani have issued a statement expressing their confidence that the Conference will finish in a few weeks. M. Viviani declared that the main business would be finished by December 15th, although the details must be worked out by experts later.

A Japanese official statement says that Japan approaches the Conference confident that it will succeed in laying a sure foundation for an international agreement which will make limitation of armaments a simple matter.

The British delegation has issued a statement declaring that the stately symbolism of America mourning her dead has deeply impressed their British comrades, who regard it as a worthy prelude to the labours of the Conference, to which the British Empire looks for aid in making peace an inalienable heritage of mankind.

U. S. NAVAL LIMITATION PLAN.

MR. HUGHES' FOUR GENERAL PRINCIPLES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 12.
Recd. 8-30 p.m. Nov. 13.

Washington.—Mr. Hughes, outlining the American naval limitation plan, has laid down four general principles:—

(1) Abandonment of all capital ships on the building programme, actual or projected.
(2). Scrapping or certain older ships.
(3). Generally speaking, regard should be had to the existing naval strength of the powers concerned.
(4) Capital ship tonnage should be used as a measurement of the strength of navies, and proportionate allowance be made for the auxiliary combatant craft prescribed.

Under this proposal, Britain would cease the construction of four new ships of the Hood type, and scrap all her second and the first line battleship to George the Fifth class. Japan will abandon her plans for two battleships, four battle-cruisers will not get laid down, and she will scrap three capital ships four battle-cruisers and the building of all ten dreadnoughts for the second line. The United States will scrap fifteen bbattleship now being built, and fifteen older babttleships as a replacement programme, Mr. Hughes proposed that no more capital ships should be laid down for the next decade, and that the maximum replacement of tonnage should be fixed, providing eventually for half a million tons each for the United States and Britain, and three hundred thousand for Japan.

A proviso should be included, permitting the replacement of twenty-year-old capital ships and prohibiting the construction of any ship built in replacement, with tonnage exceeding thirty-five thousand.

DELEGATES' APPROVAL.

All delegates regard Mr. Hughes' proposals as more drastic and far severer than was expected; nevertheless there seems to be a general unanimity of opinion that the proposals, even if finally modified, will form a splendid basis of discussion. Delegates approve of Mr. Hughes' idea of forthwith stating the maximum cuts contemplated Members of the British naval mission are most surprised at the far-reaching extent of the memorandum and the precise nature of the detail.

M. Briand declared "It is an excellent beginning. Mr. Hughes has immediately closed with the realities and laid down a straightforward proposal."

Sgr. Schanzer, head of the Italian delegation, eulogised the clear, and courageous statement, and pays tribute to the American sincerity in laying all her cards on the table.

THE BRITISH DELEGATION.

ITS 'DELICATE' POSITION.

(REUTER TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 12.
Recd. 5-30 p.m. Nov. 13.

Paris.—The Havas correspondent in Washington declares that the position of the British delegation appears to be most delicate. It seems probable that Britain will declare herself the friend of America but the Ally of Japan. If certain American circles ever planned to prevent the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, this hope can never be realised, but there is a tendency in influential British quarters to restrict the scope of the alliance by defining clearly the cirmstances in which it might be exercised.

The correspondent asserts that the American delegation intends to submit to the Conference a plan for naval disarmament which will include a special Anglo-Japanese-American convention pledging the parties not to undertake any naval construction for a given period, except to replace obsolete ships and also an undertaking by Japan and the United States not to fortify their respective Pacific territories.

TWO COMMITTEES APPOINTED.

ONE ON ARMAMENTS OTHER ON FAR EAST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov 11.

After the election of officers at the Washington Conference, two committees will be appointed, namely, one on Armaments, on which representatives of the five Great Powers will sit; and the other on the Far East, on which other nations at the Conference will also be represented. The Conference will then adjourn until November 15th, to enable the committees to reconcile any differences of opinion regarding the scope of the Conference.

CIVILISATION AT CROSS—ROADS.

SPECULATIONS REGARDING OUTCOME OF WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 12.

Hope for a happy outcome of the Washington Conference, rather than any confident expectation, is the keynote of the sentiments expressed by today's newspaper leader writers. Civilisation, they say, is at the cross-roads; but satisfaction is to be extracted from the fact that the great military autocracies of recent times are in ruins, while voice of democracy will rule at Washington. A warning is issued against exaggerated anticipation of what the Conference is likely to be able to accomplish, in view of the vast practical issues of a most varied and embarassing character which demand attention.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR DELEGATES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 11.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Nov. 12.

Washington.—Prayer by the Baptist Minister opens to-morrow's inaugural session of the Disarmament Conference which will be held in the Memorial Hall of "Daughters of American Revolution." The delegates of five principal powers will sit in Alphabetical precedence at a green braize table over a hundred feet long. President Harding will sit in the centre with American delegates on right after which come the British, including the dominions delegates, then the French. On the left are the Italians and then the Japanese. The remainder of the delegates will be accommodated at smaller tables adjoining and the whole will be flanked by rows of chairs for experts. President Harding will open the proceedings with an address of welcome after which officers will be elected, President Harding retiring in favour of Mr. Hughes.

ALLIES' WAR DEBTS.

OPINION IN AMERICA OPPOSED TO CANCELLATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 10.
Recd. 2 p.m., Nov. 12.

The Rt. Hon. Reginald McKenna has returned to England from America. In an interview he said he thought that the general opinion in America was opposed to the cancellation of the Allies' war debts. Where it was understood that the debts could only be paid for in the form of goods, which the United States must accept. There was the desire to cancel debts or make them subject for bargaining, but it was very doubtful whether the United States Government, however, willing individual members might be to cancel the debts, could do so in the teeth of public opinion. Cancellation of the debts of the United Kingdom had never been discussed nor proposed as far as he was aware.

EX-PRESIDENT WILSON.

"WOUNDED SOLDIER OFWORLD WAR."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 11.

Washington—Dr. Woodrow Wilson was the object of a touching popular tribute at the conclusion of the ceremonies in connection with the Unknown Warrior. There was a great non-partisan demonstration before the residence of Dr. Wilson, who came out and received the committee. The chairman of the committee said:—"We congratulate you, wounded soldier of the World War, on regarding your health. Your work shall not die."

Dr. Wilson made a deeply moving reply, speaking for the first time since his illness. Afterwards, the national song was taken up, and the ex-President thereupon threw a kiss at the crowd. Mrs. Wilson burst into tears.

RUSSIAN FAMINE

CAPT. PHILLIP ON SPECIAL DUTY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 12.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., Nov. 13.

Captain J. E. T. Phillip who lately traversed Africa on foot and, who is experienced in famine relief in East Africa and the Sudan borders, has been seconded for special duty as the Red Cross Commissioner in Southern Russia in co-operation with Dr. Nansen's scheme of relief. Two assistants from Egypt will join Capt. Phillips at Constantinople.

AGA KHAN'S RETURN TO INDIA.

DELAYED BY ACCIDENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 11.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Nov. 12.

The Aga Khan who was sailing by the "Kashmir" on November 11th for Bombay has been delayed for a fortnight by an accident.

MARTIAL LAW CONVICTS.

VICEROY'S CLEMENCY

20 PRISONERS RELEASED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, Nov. 12.

A communique says:—

His Excellency the Viceroy has carefully examined the records of the evidence and decisions of the Martial Law Commissioners relating to 80 prisoners and of the Special Tribunal appointed under the Defence of India Act relating to 6 prisoners concerned in the Punjab disturbance of 1919. Out of a total number of 1780 men convicetd for offences connected with the disturbances, 1674 have already been released. There now remain in jail only 86 persons mentioned above. The cases of nearly all of these 86 prisoners were examined by two Judges of the High Court who were of opinion that there was no ground for impugning or reviewing the decisions. All except four of the 86 prisoners still remaining in the jail have had their sentences considerably reduced some by the Government of India but more by the Government of the Punjab. His Excellency the Viceroy after very careful examination of these 86 cases has come to the conclusion that there is no sufficient ground for a reconsideration of any of the convictions. Nevertheless His Excellency animated by a desire to extend clemency to the utmost limits compatible with the public safety has decided, as a matter of grace to release forthwith twenty of the 86 prisoners in question and orders have been issued to that effect.

The following are the names and sentences of those whose release has been ordered:—1 Chuni Lal Nathu, 4 years rigorous imprisonment, 2 Isbar Singh Bhagat Sinyh, 5 years rigorous imprisonment, 3 Inayat Kaddu, 5 years rigorous imprisonment, 4 Basakhi Kharak Singh, 5 years rigorous imprisonment, 5 Lachman Guranditta 5 years rigorous imprisonment; 6 Nangtu Sant Ram; 4 years rigorous imprisonment; 7 Ahmed Kerim Bakhsh, 4 years rigorous imprisonment; 8 Karim Kuksh Mshr Bakhsh, 7 years rigorous imprisonment; 9 Mahasha Amru, 5 years rigorous imprisonment, 10 Harnama Dasondha Singh, 5 years rigorous imprisonment; 11 Karim Bakash Shahiya, 5 years rigorous imprisonment; 12 Osman Ghulam Nafy, 5 years rigorous imprisonment; 13 Ibrahim Ajmeri, 4 years rigorous imprisonment; 14 Osman Natha, 4 years rigorous imprisonment, 15 Nabi Kalu, 4 years rigorous imprisonment; 16 Imam Din Ilahi, 4 years rigorous imprisonment, 17 Fazal Din Allah Ditta, 5 years rigorous imprisonment, 19 Fajju Muhamad Baksh, 7 years imprisonment, 19 Mura Mela, 7 years rigorous imprisonment; 20 Abdul Majid Misalam, 7 years rigorou simprisonment.

OUDH RENT BILL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LUCKNOW, Nov. 11.

Before the Council adjourned to-day, the President announced that His Excellency had returned The Oudh Rent Bill to the Council to consider the changes in two sub sections relating to the planting of the trees by tenants and to statutory tenants by decree of court or settlement. The President fixed the 17th, for consideration of these two points. The Council adjourned till the 16th.

THE WEST-END CINEMA.

"THE WHIP!"

"The Whip!" the first of a big series of motion pictures to be shown at the West-End Cinem aspeaks well for the series, if the following pictures, yet to be presented, retain the same high standard. "The Whip!" is a film version of the famous Drury Lane play of the same name which proved such an immense success in London some time ago. In a way, we think the film is able to supply the sensational more so than the actual play. Certainly there is more scope for instance, for the very realistic incident, where in the course of the story the coach containing the famous race horse "The Whip," is slipped from the rest of the train, and left stationary on the track, to await the coming of the express. The smash is wonderfully arranged, happily after The Whip has been removed from the coach, much to the discomfeiture of the racing crooks, as we afterwards perceive.

All the dirty work on, and o the race course is portrayed in the story of "The Whip!" Those who have a warm corner in their hearts for clean racing will find much to absorb their attention, apart from the usual love story which no film would be complete, without.

The concluding sensation of this excellent photo-play is when the jockey, who has the mount on The Whip is placed under arrest by false pretence due to several interested, very much interested "gentlemen" who do not mean to let The Whip stand a ghost of a chance of winning if they can help it. This occurs whilst the horses are going to the post. Five minutes is given to find a fresh jockey and a lady rides, the heroine of the story, of course, and wins on The Whip.

The actual races in progress on the course, the race crowds, and a hundred and one other interesting scenes to do with the "Sport of Kings" is delightfully portrayed.

Let us have a few more of the best film versions of our racing dramas. They interest us, and judging by the enthusiasm shown by the large number of the cinema-goers of Bombay who have made a special point of going to see "The Whip," they voice our opinion also.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The Joint Honorary Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has sent the following notice to various District Congress Committees of Bombay:—

"It was resolved by the Council of the Provincial Congress Committee to hold a "Bon fire" on the 17th instant at 10 a.m. So I beg to request you to collect as many foreign clothes as possible and forward them to Mr. Vithaldas V Jerajani in Khadi Bnandar latest on the 16th instant."

SPORTING NEWS.

ENGLISH RACING.

RESULT OF LIVERPOOL AUTUMN CUP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 11.
Recd. 12-20 p.m., Nov 12.

The result of Liverpool Autumn Cup is as follows:—

CREVASSE	1
BLUE DUN	2
EVANDER	3

Twenty-two ran. Won by a length and a half, three quarters of length

Betting at the start;—100 to 8 against Crevasse, 9 to 2 against Blue Dun and 20 to 1 against Evander.

TOLLYGUNGE RACES.

AUTUMN MEETING THIRD DAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, No. 12.

The attendance at Tollygunge Club to witness the penultimate days racing was quite large. There were seven races on card four of which went to favourites. The remaining three were won by outsiders all of which had started at nourishing prices. Some of the races produced exciting finishes.

DETAILS.

THE POLO SCURRY FLAT RACE. FOR POLO PONIES, the property of the members of Calcutta Polo Club, are playing at present. To be ridden by those qualified to enter 2½ furlongs.

Major Hilliard's BARNACLE 11-7, Owner ... 1
Mr. Graham's HAVOC 11-7, Owner 2
Mr. Meerza's CHAMPAGNE. 11-7 Owner ... 3
Mr. Forester's PRIMROSE 11-7 Capt. Walker 4

Totalizators paid Rs. 22 for win and Rs. 12 and Rs. 35 for places.

THE GIANT PLATE. Div. I. Distance 6 furlongs.

Handicap for horses in third and fourth division.

Mr. Soutar's OKEY 10-7. Mr. Tomlinson ... 1
Mr. Carleton's ONE-TOO-MUCH 9-7 Owner 2
Mr. Eve's LEADING GIRL 10-0 Owner ... 3
Mr. Pogose's CARLESS 11-3. Mr. Pollard ... 4

Totalizators paid Rs. 37 for win and Rs. 17 and Rs. 14 for places.

THE CHEERY CHASE. Distance 2½ miles over 14 jumps.

Handicap Steeplechase for horses that have not won race value Rs. 750 or over.

Mr. Smith's ALBATROSS 12-0. Mr. Smith ... 1
Mr. Milton's ADMIRAL BEN 11-7, Mr. Pollard 2
Mr Ferguson's STRATHMORE 11-7, Mr. Sayers 3
Mr. Radmore's REVIEW 11-0, car. 11-6) Mr. Shand 4

Totalizator paid Rs. 10 for win and Rs. 8 and Rs. 10 for places.

THE AWAY RUSSA PLATE. Distance 6 Furlongs.

Handicap flat race for ponies 14-2 and under.

Mr. Blair's CYLARITY 11-9. Maj Hillaird 1
Mr. Dhalia's FLAXON 9-7 Mr. H. Carleton 2
Mr. McLaren's DEVAS VALE 10-11 Mr. Tomlinson 3
Mr. Taylor's TAYDATE 9-7 Mr. Barket ... 4

Totalizators paid Rs. 11 for win and Rs. 7 7-8 and Rs 9 for places.

THE STAYERS JIU JITSU. Distance 1 mile.

Distance handicap for bonafide hacks that have not won race value Rs. 50 or over. G. R. S. who have not ridden winner under recognised rules of racing.

Mr. Cooper's PLATO (110 yards) Mr. Smith 1
Mr. Bateman's OSWALD WATT (105 yards) Mr. Nicolson 2
Mr. Deacon's JERRY (115 yards), Mr. Tomlinson 3
Mr. Michie's BELLE A. (180 yards), Mr. Tennant 4

Totalizators paid Rs. 75 for win and Rs. 25, Rs. 11 and Rs. 8 for places.

THE WATT PRESIDENT'S CUP. Distance 6 furlongs.

Handicap flat race for horses that have not won race value Rs. 750 or over.

Mr. McGrigor's LADY DAPHNIE 9-7, Mr. Evers 1
Mr. Christie's SIMBOY, Mr. Sayers 2
Mr. Tomlinson's PENELOPE 10-7, Owner ... 3
Mr. Freeman's SWEET VANITY 9-12, car. 10-2 Owner 4

Totalizator paid Rs. 15 for win and Rs. 6, THE GIANT PLATE. (Div. I.) Distance 6 furlongs.

Handicap for horses in third and fourth divisions.

Mr. Christie's SCOTTIFER 10-7, Mr Bell ... 1
Mr. Carleton's URMILLA 10-13 Owner 2
Mr. Willson's ETHELMONT 10-13 Mr. Sayers 3
Mr. Dhalia's FLAME 9-7 Mr. Carleton 4

Totalizators paid Rs. 11 for win and Rs. 7, 10 and 11 for places.

KARACHI AUTUMN RACES.

RESULTS OF FINAL DAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
KARACHI, Nov. 12.

MALIR HANDICAP. Distance 7 furlongs. Rs 1,000—Rs. 600, winner Rs. 250 second and Rs. 150 third. High-weight handicap for all horses in the 3rd division.

Capt. W. A Broadfort's DAWN 7-8 (cd. 7-11) Bullock 1
Mr. F. Peterson's SANDOOLA 10-9 Mr. Orchard 2
Mr. Rosse's PRIMROS 9-4, Capt. Bernard 3

STEWARDS HANDICAP. Distance 1 mile. Rs. 700—Rs. 400 winner Rs. 200 second and Rs. 100, third. A High Weight Handicap for Horses and Ponies owned by Residents in Karachi, which have not known any race value Rs. 50 or over.

Mr. G. H. Raschen's AVALON 7-6 (cd. 8-3.) Buckley 1
Mr. W. G. Taylor's RAJAH 12-0 Capt. Jerom 2
Mr Abba Mirza's BULBUL 6-0 cd. 7-11) Kees 3

KAMARI HANDICAP. Distance 7 furlongs. Rs. 2,000—Rs. 1,400 winner, Rs. 350 second, and Rs. 250 third, A High Weight Handicap for all Arabs. 2nd and 3rd Divisions.

Capt. C. C. Lewis' GREY SPIRITE 10-5 Buckley 1
Lt.-Col. G. P. Grant's AMIM 8-7 Bullock 2
Seth Ghanoomal's MESSENGER 8-12 Bikha 3

THE KARACHI HANDICAP. Distance R. C.

Rs. 1,500—Rs. 900 winner, Rs. 400 second and Rs. 200 third. A High Weight Handicap for English Colonial and C. B. Ponies 14-2 and under.

Capt. W. A. Broadfoot's MOONSHINE 8-12 Bullock 1
Mrs. Dudley Mathews and Capt. Bernard's BONNIE BLUSH 11-7 Capt. Bernard 2
Malick Shah Jehan's MAILOON 7-11 Bikha 3

MANORA HANDICAP. Distance 1 mile. Rs. 1,800—Rs. 1,200 winner, Rs. 400 second and Rs. 200 third.

A High weight handicap for Arab ponies, 14-2 and under in the 2nd and 3rd divisions.

Lt.-Col Stewart's CARLISLE 8-9 Kees 1
Mrs. Dudley Mathew's —— 10-5 Capt. Bernard2
Lt.-Col. A. M. Kettlewell's KARUN 8-9 Bikna 3

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

Engagements.

TO-DAY

Bara Wafat: Bank Holiday.

Public meeting re-boycott of the Prince's visit, Marwari Vidyalaya, 6-30 p.m. Mr. R. Jayaker to preside.

Public meeting re-boycott of the Prince's visit, Jain Mandir compound, Chinchpokli, 7 p.m., Mrs. Naidu to preside.

Public meeting re-boycott of the Prince's visit, Arthur Road, maidan, 9-30 p.m.

Adjourned meeting of the Council of the Provincial Congress Committee, 6 p.m.

Quadrangular Cricket, Presidency vs. Parsis, begins at 11 a.m.

TUESDAY, NOV. 15.

Quadrangular Cricket, Presidency vs. Hindus, 11 a.m.

Public meeting re-boycott of the Prince's visit, Jain Mahajan Wadi, Khadak, 9-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 16

Quadrangular Cricket, Presidency vs. Hindus, 11 a.m.

Meeting of Parsi protestants to the presentation of a communal address to the Prince, Marwari Vidyalaya, 6-30 p.m.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The adjourned urgent meeting of the Council of the Provincial Congress Committee for the City of Bombay will be held to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at the Committee's Office.

D. WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS

Nominations for Delegates to the ensuing 36th Indian National Congress from D. Ward, District Congress Committee will be received at the Office of the Committee upto Tuesday, the 15th instant upto 8 p.m. (S.T.)

REQUIEM MASS.

There will be a Requiem High Mass at the Church of Holy Name, Wodehouse Road at 7-30 a.m. on Tuesday the 15th inst. for the repose of the soul of the late S. M. Rocha, House Keeper of the Taj Mahal Hotel on the anniversary of his death.

BOMBAY CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE.

A meeting of the Bombay City Co-operative Conference Committee will be held to-day, (Monday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.) at the Servants of India Society's Home, Girgaon, when the business will be transacted.

POSTAL INSTRUCTION.

The large number of absentees especially in the Sorting Department of the General Post Office, Bombay, and large postings during the Diwali holidays have resulted in the detention of a considerable number of letters on which the post town was written in "Vernacular" only. Once again the public are advised to write at least the name of the "post town" in English.

PAREL CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

At the Parel Charitable Dispensary of the late Bai Bachubai Shet Kanji Cursondas, conducted by the Bombay Social Service League, the total number of patients treated during the month of October 1921 was 704, of whom 391 were women and 313 were children (161 male and 152 female). The daily average attendance of patients wes 29.

F. WARD D. C. COMMITTEE.

Under the auspices of F. Ward District Congress Committee, there will be a public meeting at Chinchpokli in the compound of Jain Mandir to-day (Monday) at 7 p.m., to boycott the visit of the Prince of Wales, when Srimati Sarojini Naidu has kindly consented to preside on the occasion. Messrs. Khadilkar, V. V. Jerajani, Jivraj G. Nensey, B. N. Maheswari and Govindji Vasanji will speak on the "Boycott of the visit of the Prince of Wales." All are requested to attend.

PARSEE ADDRESS PROTEST MEETING.

In pursuance of the protest raised by Messrs. Bharucha, Nariman, Prof. Wadia and others, there will be a meeting of the protestants held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Wednesday, the 16th instant at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) to protest against the presentation of communal address to the Prince, when signatories to this protest and sympathisers are requested to attend.

FAREWELL HANDICAP. Distance 4 furlongs.

Rs. 500—Rs. 300 winner, Rs. 150 second and Rs. 50 thord. High weight handicap for all ponies 14-2 and under, owned by Residents in Karachi on or before October 15th, which have not won any race. Value Rs. 50 or over.

Mrs. C. C. Lewis' CORONATION 11-0 Buckley and Mr. W. T. C. Parker's LADY EVELYN 10-9 Capt. Jerom 2
Capt. C. B. Jackson's MARDIAN 9-4 Owner 3
Messrs. Ghulam Ali and Abdoola's COUNTESS 9-4 Pullen 4

QUADRANGULAR CRICKET.

NAMES OF PLAYERS OF HINDU AND PRESIDENCY TEAMS.

The following are the name sof the players who will constitute the Hindu and the Presidency teams who will play to-day (Monday) and the 15th and 16th instant on the Bombay Gymkhana ground.

THE HINDU TEAM.

1. H. H. the Maharaja Dhi Raja of Patiala (Captain).
2. Mr. M. H. Chandarana.
3. Mr. V. A. Dalvi.
4. P. Vithal.
5. Mr. D. B. Deodhar.
6. Mr. C. K. Naidu.
7. Mr. S. M. Dalvi.
7. Mr. C. L. Naidu.
9. Mr. L. P. Jai.
10. Mr. J. G. Naole.
11. Mr. P. Shivram.

Reserves:—

1. Mr. K. R. Keluskar.
2. Mr. S. R. Godambe.
3. Mr. K. R. Swami.

Scorer:—Mr. R. V. Palekar.

THE PRESIDENCY TEAM.

1. F. G. Travers (Bombaby) (Captain)
2. Capt. J. H. Parson (Warwickshire and Ahmednagar).
3. W. H. Cummings (Poona.)
4. J. B. Brookes.
5. A. L. Hosie (Hampshire).
6. C. B. Fry (England and Hampshire).
7. G. Hirst (England and Yorkshire).
8. W. Rhodes (England and Yorkshire).
9. Greenfield (Quetta).
10. Capt. Beart (Poona).
11. J. H. Boyd (Poona).

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¶ 1 Large Safes supplied to Messrs Ewart Latham and Co., after their experience of other safes in the recent fire in their premises.

¶ 272 Safes supplied for Savings Bank India and Burma, after a severe competitive test by fire held in Calcutta in the Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs, in July 1912.

¶ 210 Burglar Resisting Safes, recently supplied to Government to replace other Makers' safe that had been burgled.

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BOYCOTT OF PRINCE'S VISIT.
UNDER THE JOINT AUSPICES OF THE
BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE
AND
THE CENTRAL KHILAFAT COMMITTEE.
A PUBLIC MEETING
WILL BE HELD ON TO-DAY
AT ARTHUR ROAD
MAIDAN AT 9-30 P. M. (S. T.)
Speakers:—Mrs. SAROJENI NAIDU, SWAMI NARSINGDEO, PANDIT NEKI-RAMJI, Dr. N. D. SAVARKAR Messrs AHMED H. S. KHATRI, B. F. BHARUCHA.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, November 14, 1921.

THE WASHINGTON BAUBLE.

India is indebted to Sir John Rees for the information that warm satisfaction is universally felt at the representation of India on the Washington Conference. The objects of this great but tawdry concession are somewhat obscure. One of them is, we presume, to impart to India a little glow of the warm satisfaction universally engendered by the event, and in the present plight of the country, we appreciate the intention. The regard for Indian susceptibilities has become so rare that exhibition of it comes as a relief. Excessive delicacy is shown in matters of convention and superficial observance, no doubt, to make up for the lack of heartiness that underlies the acknowledgment of India's rights. The habit of delicacy so developed has its entertaining side. Recently a play was produced in London by Oscar Asche of the name "Mecca." The Lord Chamberlain was made to interfere, because the mention of the name might injure the feelings of "our Muslim fellow-subjects." The play was rechristened "Cairo," and dramatic and political critics pointed out how deeply considerate the action was. The play is running through the season, but Imperial vision averted the catastrophe of the original name. When Constantinople was occupied, it was loudly proclaimed that out of deference to Indian Muslims, only Indian Muslim soldiers were used for the purpose. The action itself was done, but it was given to India to meditate on the scrupulous delicacy of having it done by proxy. When the sanctity of a mosque is heedlessly disturbed by the entry of the Police, it is trumpeted far and wide that somebody had pulled off his shoes before the exploit—another tribute to religious feeling. What material difference does it make to the actual grievance of violating a sacred place, that the persons commissioned, pulled off their waistcoats or drooped their moustaches before the alleged sacrilege? Instead of a prompt plea for Swaraj or a compromise in India, Parliament, we understand, intends to send India the gift of a mace. The Lords tell each other that for ten years India should stew in the ruin of diarchy, but they all combine to send us the mace. And when the time comes, we may expect big caterwauling and balloting among our legislators for the privilege of carrying the mace. The Prince is coming and again a delicate tribute is paid to the British cabinet rank of our happy Ministers by their being appointed "Ministers in attendance" on His Royal Highness. The carcase features of British democratic forms are duly set up in India for the delectation of our friends. The latest bauble is the progress of India at Washing on.

While we have nothing but goodwill towards Mr. Sastri figuring in Washington, we cannot help thinking of the spuriousness of his position. In the Washington Conference, the British Government represent the whole Empire, and even self-governing Dominions are not accorded separate status as at the Peace Conference. General Smuts, who is no fool, took exception to the cipher status of Dominions and quietly left it to the British Government to say or do what they liked. Mr. Sastri is there with his staff of civil and military advisers, to discuss disarmament, but the Legislature in India is not competent to reduce the military budget by the cost of a Tommy's pot of beer, and it is in this anomalous position that he has to propound the problem of economy. The maintenance of the Army in India is part of the British military system, our only privilege being that of discharging its cost without murmuring to any good purpose. Mr. Sastri's contribution to the solution of the problem of rival armaments is likely to be small, even if he manages to squeeze his way into the making of a speech. He has no valid status, and, put as an ornament and a satellite to the Britain's representatives, there may be very little chance for him to shine to the credit or advantage of India. The main motive was, we think, to gratify Moderate sentiment by the display of India glorified in the Councils of Nations. Sir John Rees gambled on that motive when he declared that widespread satisfaction had been caused by placing "India's representative" in the tail of the British delegation. There is, we more than suspect, another good reason for keeping Mr. Sastri in the pedestal for the period of the Conference which will be somewhat long. The multiplicity of his engagements has compelled him to abjure minor concerns like Fiji and East Africa. Few will regret it, because it is not part of his many great gifts to take easily to the drudgery and vexation of details like "coolie" life, low wages, death-rate, hours of work, factory amenities, industrial profits, land allotments and the like. His *metier* rather is to survey the broader aspects of the Imperial Federation and the ultimate brotherhood of nations; and a man of his elevation and eloquence is badly needed for some time in America. According to the doctrine of benign British rule in India, there has been recently a growth of misunderstanding in America touching India's prosperity and contentment. Many people, from New York to San Francisco, have been gaining the impression that British rule meant the economic devastation of this land. Lala Lajpatrai, when he was in exile, did something to excite the interest of America and American publicists on behalf of India's liberation. What was worse, American senators, insensible of the good work of the bureaucracy, openly referred to the 320 millions of "human cattle" kept by Britain in India. Sir William Vincent was in fact so incensed at the heresy, that last year he had almost made up Lord Chelmsford's mind to send Professor Hamilton or some other luminary to America, in order to shed wholesome light there, touching the benefits of British rule and the thriving satisfaction of the people generally. The Legislative Assembly failed to appreciate the move, but we think some money was spent in the United States.

Without any conscious intent to do injustice to Mr. Sastri, we are afraid that his presence will be duly exploited by Imperial propagandists who are on the look-out for some elevated and quotable authority to testify to the error of American criticisms, and the inward and cosmic significance of the New Era in India. He might also be used to dissipate the vulgar appreciations of Mahatma Gandhi which some anti-Imperial publicists in America have of late been propagating. Interviews, speeches and entertainments will afford Mr. Sastri ideal opportunities of delivering sententious observations about the Reform Act having been the most historic event in India since the creation of the earth, about the newfound status of India, about Indians being trusted as Lords and Privy Councillors and Governors, about the gradual gift of Home Rule by the King-Emperor, and about the insignificance and the unstatesman-like quality of the unrest so sedulously credited by the Friends of India. We venture to predict that the material outcome of Mr. Sastri's spectacular sally will be, not the reduction of armaments nor the rendering of weighty advice touching the "menace" of Japan, but the provision of a pro-official counter-blast to pro-Indian propaganda in America. Rabindranath Tagore went to America and refused to enter Canada, but he was a suspect and a poet. Mr. Sastri will be boomed up by interested propagandists as the greatest Indian statesman and authority, visiting, without petty Tagore-like prejudice, both Canada and the United States, the "Balfour" of India or the "Milner" of India or the "Morley" of India,—sobriquets being variable according to American fancy—and his mellifluous panegyrics of things in general will be utilised to embarrass American sympathisers of India. The use of Mr. Sastri in the prosecution of disarmament will be of the slightest, and his status most anomalous. But the word has passed that India is being accorded a high and symbolic dignity, and the public, therefore, ought to know that the selection, while meant as a bauble for the gratification of Montaguites, will probably aid pro-official and anti-Indian propaganda in the United States.

ECONOMIES IN NEW ERA.

In deference to the suggestion made by several non-official members of the local Legislative Council the various departments of the Government of Bombay have been breathlessly engaged for the past few weeks in effecting drastic economies in their respective establishments, with a view to enable the Indian Ministers, who are confronted with empty treasuries, to find the wherewithal to run their departments. The following resolution, dated the 13th October, 1921, issued in the Financial Department, Bombay, speaks volumes for the zeal and earnestness of the local bureaucracy in attaining the end in view:—

"With a view to bringing the cost of the Menial Service in Bombay City within reasonable limits, Government have decided that the numerical strength of menial establishments employed under Government offices in the city should be reduced by 10 per cent. All heads of offices in Bombay under the several Departments of the Secretariat are accordingly requested to take the necessary steps and to report to Government in the Financial Department before the end of October, 1921 the reduction in their Menial Establishments to which effect is being given. As far as possible the reduction should be effected by giving notice of discharge only to persons who have under five years' service. Three months' notice is necessary and should be given without delay. An average reduction of 10 per cent of the total menial staff in Bombay Offices is necessary and as this may be found impracticable in the case of some small separate offices, heads of large departments are requested to report what larger reductions are possible either immediately or gradually as men retire upto a figure slightly in excess of the 10 per cent. limit portulated above."

Economy is to be the keynote of administration in the "New Era" and if a fresh demand should be made for further economies in Secretariat establishments, we have not the slightest doubt that the various Departments will rise instantaneously to the height of the sacrifice demanded and raise the limit of reduction of the menial establishments to 20 or even 30 per cent., if need be. It will not be out of place to mention here some of the new superior posts which have been created by Government after the introduction of the "Reforms" and which, paradoxical though it may appear to ignorant minds, have been, no doubt, so created in the interests of economy and economy alone.—These are: 1 Executive Councillor (Rs. 64,000 per annum); 3 Ministers (Rs. 64,000 each); 1 Secretary to Government, Judicial and Home Department (Rs. 3,000 per mensem); 1 Assistant Secretary to Government, Judicial and Home Department (Rs. 850 per mensem); 1 Secretary to Government, Revenue and Financial Department (Rs. 3,000 p. m.); 1 Deputy Secretary to Government, General Department, (Rs. 2,000 per mensem); 1 Asst. Secretary to Government, General Department (Rs. 860 per mensem). Besides, there are the Director of Information, the Director of Development, Secretary and Assistant Secretary to Government, Development Department, and the head of the newly opened Labour Office. We have not referred to the establishments attached to some of the abovementioned posts or to the increase in the existing establishments as a direct result of the advent of the "New Era". These and the top-grade posts are, no doubt, sacrosant in the eyes of the bureaucracy as they are required to effect "economies" in the manner now being done. It would be interesting to know if the total savings effected in a month by the dismissal of the peons at least equals the earnings of a single Indian Minister during the same period.

Notes of the Day.

The Empire or——?

We wonder if such a vague term as the "British Connection" ever passed through Indian politics. The "British Connection" is not a link binding equals. The final governing body is Parliament, or every elector of Parliament, man and woman. Mr. Chesterton once said, that *the man in the street is the King of England*: quite right, in the sense that the voter and not the person crowned by the Arch-Bishop at Westminster holds the reins of power over the Empire. We have quarrelled interminably about "within the Empire" and "without the Empire:" the difference is vital, and not one of geographical aggregation. The country that is subject to the allegiance of the King or the Empire, means a country under the decrees of Parliament—that is, a body representing 45 millions of men and women dwelling in an island of the North Sea called Great Britain. Moderates bulge out in pride with the assertion that they are equals of Englishmen, since Mr. Sastri went to England and the Viceroy mentioned it. In the eye of God it is true, but in Imperial constitution we affirm that the collective will of 320 millions is less than the vote of 45 millions. The voter in Britain is king of India: the ruler of India, man and woman—that is the strict meaning of the phrase slobbered by the Moderates "*within the Empire.*" The superior sovereignty may not be used oppressively or at all, but that is not to deny its existence.

Neither Within Nor Without.

To say that India is within the Empire means not a fixation of spacial position in God's earth but an admission of political subordination to the will of Parliament, or of the 45 millions of Great Britain. We quite realise that for those millions to whom the Empire is a religion and an opportunity, the talk that the Indian nation should be free to exercise self-determination without reference to the veto of the 45 millions, is something of a sacrilege and a defiance of destiny. Mrs. Besant, for instance, finds it revolting that at anytime the freedom of Indians to determine their own destiny should conflict with the superior sovereignty affirmed by the Parliament of Britain in the term "integral part of the British Empire" and "the British Connection." She is a patriot. The Congress creed does not qualify India's right of self-determination by the term "British Connection" or "Empire," terms which simply mean that the British nation are in perpetual charter to govern India, though forbearingly in practice. Indians shy at the surrender of the future discretion of generations. Mrs. Besant chafes at the defiance of the Congress to accept, unconditionally, the declaration of 20th August 1917. We submit that she is not just to India's future generations to yoke them down to the meaning of the term "within the Empire" or "at the ultimate disposal of Parliament," as it is not the full self-determination she used to talk of in 1918. It *may* be that subjection to Parliament will not be offensive to India to-day or at any time; but if it is offensive to-morrow, India must be free to settle her own destiny and we must not exhibit paltry rigidity in favour of benevolent Imperialists like Mrs. Besant. Gokhale used to tell us that he would not limit his country's destiny to anything less than the aim of other free countries; he would have his country free to aspire to everything held dear by nations enjoying liberty. "Within the Empire" is the practical ideal so long as justice is not grudged to India, but for the National Congress to put the ideal of unfettered self-determination in the creed, is a simple honourable course, not an explosive heresy against the ordinances of God.

Manufacture of Aman Sabhas.

We suppose those valiant knights of the Civil Service in this Presidency who are out to slay the Dragon of Non-Cooperation by the establishment of leagues of peace and order,—men like Mr. Simcox, Mr. Painter and Mr. Moisey,—must be feeling dissatisfied that these Aman Sabhas have not multiplied as rapidly as they perhaps wished. Their progress in the U. P. is now well-known as also the antics of the members of their Executive Committees. The methods employed in the U. P. to persuade members of the public to join these Sabhas have some times been such as to evoke criticism even from Moderate journals. We wonder, however, whether a thorough-going attempt has been made in those provinces to impress into membership of these bodies the clerical and "menial" establishment of the various Government services. We notice that such an attempt is now being made in the Satara district and we would be thankful if the Director of Information gives us, in the public interest, some idea of the results of such an attempt. The District Magistrate of Satara, Mr. Moisey, is well-known for his efforts in suppressing what the bureaucrats and "Cooperators" please to call undesirable public opinion and in order to secure a bulwark against such opinion he is said to have sent round a demi-official circular to the various departments in Satara District asking the heads of offices and their clerks to join the league of peace and order, locally started. The subscription is said to be very nominal, only four annas. The demi-official circular is understood by the unfortunate clerks to be a kind of order and over-zealous heads of offices have not been slow to impress upon them that this interpretation is not at all wrong. We understand, however, that in the District Judge's office at Satara no notice whatsoever was taken of the circular, although a hint was broadly given that what was first wanted, was an addition to the list of the Aman Sabha members, the subscription being a matter which could be easily waived aside. The District Judge, however, is said to have given the circular the treatment it deserved and his good sense has spared his clerical establishment the difficulty of joining a league in the virtue and efficacy of which not one of them perhaps believes.

Silly.

The Bihar and Orissa Local Self-Government Conference, which has been in session at Patna for some days past under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. Das, Minister, is reported to have adopted a unanimous recommendation to the effect that the members of the district boards and municipalities should make a solemn declaration to be bound by the constitution of the body they belong to. In explanation of this novel suggestion, Mr. Das said the object of the declaration was to prevent Non-Cooperation activities inside the district boards and municipalities. The worthies who came to this extraordinary decision do not seem to have realised that any person, by the mere fact of his being elected or nominated, to the membership of a local board or municipality, under the existing constitution of that body, will be understood to have tacitly accepted and to be bound by the constitution in question and that, if he proposed to defy that constitution he would be putting himself out of court in regard to that body. According to the logic of these municipal reformers, one might as well provide that the members of the Legislative Councils, the Port Trusts, the City Improvement Trusts, the Village Panchayats, in fact, each and every official and non-official public body, should be bound by the constitution of that particular body! Could anything more silly be imagined? It is evident that the egregious gentlemen who have made the recommendation have done so because of the bugbear of Non-Cooperation. But even supposing that a provision as they suggest is made in the Municipal and District Board Acts, how will that checkmate the Non-Cooperators? If the Non-Cooperators are in a majority in the municipal council or local board and if they enjoy the confidence of their constituencies, they will make the best use of the existing constitution to secure their ends. If they do not succeed because of the opposition of Governmental authorities, they will prevail upon their council or board to "non-cooperate", like some of the municipalities in Gujerat, bring about a deadlock and let Government, if they dare, flout local opinion and suppress the body. The "solemn declaration" to be bound by the existing constitution can have no relevancy in the matter, for certainly such a binding cannot preclude a member from seeking to secure a modification of that constitution by all legitimate means open to him, of which Non-Cooperation is certainly the most effective. Instead of wasting their energies to circumvent the Non-Cooperators, political reformers in Behar and Orissa would be better advised to bring about the removal of the causes which make for Non-Cooperation.

Precept—and Practice.

In the course of his speech at the ceremony of inaugurating the Gwalior National Assembly his Highness the Maharaja Sindhia is reported to have said:—

"Gentlemen, I think it is a bad practice to give people their rights only when they get tired of asking for them and only when they get desperate and raise disturbances. What charm is there in such a gift? Besides by so doing their habits get spoiled and it is bad. If their demands are granted to them by their lamentations and threatening and intimidation a sort of spirit of opposition is born in their minds and they become eager to make new and unjustifiable demands. I acknowledge that there are people who feel grateful even if their demands are granted after a good deal of hesitation and delay. But there is a difference in their open expressions and their private views. In my opinion true statesmanship requires, that people shall be very grateful if a tenth part of their demand is granted to them without their asking for it."

The sentiments expressed by his Highness are, indeed, admirable and would do credit to the most democratic statesman, but how are these high sentiments honoured in practice in ninety-nine out of hundred Indian States? How are they honoured in his Highness' own State? That the Gwalior Durbar has awakened only now to the need of establishing the shadow of a popular assembly is an eloquent commentary on the relation between precept and practice subsisting even in such an "enlightened" State like Gwalior. There is no dearth of beautiful poitical maxims of the type uttered by the Maharaja, it is only their practical application that is as rare as the Dodo. Let his Highness sincerely strive to translate his own precepts into practice and he will do more than any other "benefactor of his people" among his brother Indian princes to deserve the blessings not only of his own "subjects", but also of the people of India.

Vote-Catchers.

Some of the rate-payers of Byculla Ward, we understand, are being bombarded with leaflets containing the following appeal:—

Bombay, 7th October, 1921.

Dear Sir/Madam,

The General Election of the members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation comes off in January, 1922, and we, the undersigned, offer for re-election from E, Byculla Ward, from which Ward we had the pleasure of being returned successively for years past. We have always served your interest with zeal and ability and we need not assure you that we shall do so if we are sent again. We shall be obliged if you will therefore reserve all your votes for us.

Thanking you in anticipation.

Yours faithfully,
Sorabji Cursetji Dhondy,
Saleshoy Karimji Barodawalla,
Mamji Rajooji Kalewar,
Mahomed Hoosen A. Haveliwalla,
Hansraj Pragji Thackersey.

That the signatories should have had the "pleasure" of being returned successively for years past, we can very well understand and appreciate, but whether the signatories did as a matter of fact, "always serve" the interests of the rate-payers of their Ward with "zeal" and "ability", as they claim, is a moot point. What we understand from the public of the Byculla Ward is quite to the contrary. During the last three years did the signatories for once remember that they were custodians for the sanitation and public weal of their ward and did they care at any time during that period to enquire into the grievances of the people of the ward? For instance, Byculla Ward has, for decades been crying itself hoarse for a municipal market. What "zeal" and "ability" did the signatories display in remedying the want? The days when electors could be fooled by vote-catchers in the easy manner which has been going on all these years are gone. Let those who seek to "represent" the citizens tell them what they have done up to now and what they will do henceforth and then will they be justified in approaching the latter for "votes."

THE STUDENTS' PROTEST.

AGAINST UNIVERSITY'S CAMOUFLAGE.

NOT GOING TO BE HUMBUGGED.

RESOLVE ON BOYCOTTING PRINCE'S VISIT.

A public meeting of the students of Bombay was held on Sunday evening at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to protest against the action of the University in welcoming the Prince of Wales and in giving him an address. Mrs. Naidu presiding.

Mr. Pathak said whatever might be said by the official and their sycophants there was some political motive in bringing the Prince to this country. Everywhere there was distress in the country, everwhere there was repression and could they at such a time welcome the Prince? They had been told not to take part in politics, but they were not going to allow their names to be misused by the autocracy and bureaucracy. He proposed Mrs. Naidu to the chair.

This was duly seconded.

MRS. NAIDU

Mrs. Naidu said it would be impossible while the campaign of boycott against the visit of the Prince of Wales was being carried on in India that the most important community in India should go without expressing its indignation at being compelled to extend a welcome which it did not feel. In this great city the merchants, citizens, and even the women, who had hitherto held aloof from politics and political platforms were going to hold protest meetings everywhere. But, to her the students were the most important part of the nation and she was proud to preside over a meeting of the students of Bombay to express their refusal to co-operate in welcoming one who like themselves was a boy, but who must pay for the misdeeds of the Government whose guest he was going to be. She wanted the voice of the youth to speak the night. Her voice spoke often enough and in many languages, but she wanted her young friends to speak in the language which dominated the youth. She was there as the perennial comrade of the young generation sometimes only its guide, never its adviser, always and always its ready friend and comrade. Therefore, she was calling upon young men who were voicing the student world to move the resolutions.

MR. DE SOUZA

Mr. De Souza (Law College) said the first speaker had already touched on the vital points, and he was not going to say much. But, he said, while the country was mourning, it was very foolish to call the Prince to this country and present him with an address on behalf of the students. It was said that the address was not on behalf of the students, but they had to take some part in it and the students were not going to stand it. They liked the Prince, and had nothing to say against him personally, but they liked their country better and they were not going to be humbugged by the officials, who were using the Prince for their own purposes.

He moved:—The public meeting of the students of Bombay repudiates all connection with the welcome to the Prince by the University and some students under pressure from the University and other educational authorities.

This meeting further calls upon every student to boycott complety the junction arranged by the University and also every other function of the Prince visit."

Refuse to be bureaucracy's tool

Mr. Nawathi seconding said it was stated in the programe "on behalf of the students" and they protested against that. Everywhere there was unrest in the country everywhere there was repression and Mahatma Gandhi had started the N. C. O. movement to redress their grievances. They had been told not to take part in politics, but since they were asked to attend the functions in regard to the Prince they must tell the bureaucrcy and the Prince that they refused to be made use of on their behalf.

Redress of Wrongs First

Mr. Danji said the Prince had a winning smile and that smile was to be utilised for the perpetuation of the rule of the bureaucracy. There were great wrongs to be redressed and unless they were redressed Indians could not take part in welcoming the Prince. There was a foolish proposal to take the young children to the stadium and make them sit in the sun for hours together, and they could imagine what the result of that would be. He appealed to the parents not to send their children to the stadium.

Poona to boycott Prince's Visit

Mr. Phadnis (Wilson College, Mr. Rege and Mr. Khandeker from Poona further supported the resolution. The last speaker said the citizens of Poona had already decided not to welcome the Prince and that being the case it was only proper that the student community should also follow in the footsteps of their elders.

MRS. NAIDU.

Mrs. Naidu in putting the resolution to vote, said she was pleased to see the student not only from the Bombay Colleges, but also from Poona, in the hall to protest against the welcome that was being given to the Prince. But she was disappointed not to see more students there in the hall as she wanted to see the walls break from the pressure of the students. She had frankly expected, when the country was crying for Sawaraj and that it was fit for Swaraj, the younger generation to come to the meeting in overwhelming numbers. To her it seemed to be a critical issue whether the younger generation was going to welcome the Prince or not. It was as important as whether the Indian Chamber of Commerce was going to give an address to the Prince. It was even more important, because the Chamber of Commerce represented only one section in this country, but the student world the infinite and million-hearted destiny of the nation. Therefore, she had expected thousands and thousands of students to come to the meeting to indignantly repudiate the welcome that was being given to the Prince in their names.

A Betrayal

Continuing, she said the students would have been glad to welcome the Prince who was a charming youth if he had come amongst them, one like themselves. But that was not the case. He was coming amongst them as the symbol of the power and might of the British Empire which had ground them down, and how was it possible to welcome such a representative amongst themselves? Not only that, he was coming there as the representative of a dominant foreign Power, and she was sorry that even the University had thought it fit to quibble in welcoming the Prince. She did not know that even the University wanted to disguise its intentions by using the foil of camouflage.

The authorities were asking the young students to betray the cause of which they were the guardians, the custodians, for the future generations. The Prince, who was coming amongst them as the representative of a free nation, could not be welcomed by them because they were slaves of a foreign Power. Could they betray the cause of their country at this juncture? Could they sell their country's honour? What would be the answer of the Prince himself if they asked him to sell his country? She was sure his answer would be an indignant "no." In conclusion, she asked them to be animated with loyalty towards their country and not even if the machine-guns were pointed at their throats to betray the sacred trust which was placed in them. The students were the guardians of to-morrow. They were the custodians of our work. They were the assessors of our work. They were the legatees of Indians' sacrifices. In the name of her generation she asked them, she demanded of them, that they would not betray the trust which was had been reposed in them, because Mahatma Gandhi, like the great God Shiva, had given up everything to make the nation free. (Loud Cheers).

An Incident Recalled.

Mr. R. I. Nadkarni, Vice-President of the Students' N. C. O. Board, while proposing a vote of thanks to the Chair asked the students to respond to Mrs. Naidu's eloquent appeal. He exhorted them to be men of actions for deeds, he said, were required not words at this time of their supreme national crisis. He recalled how Lord Sinha had tried to exploit a similar address purporting to be presented to him on behalf of students some days before. The speaker, therefore, wanted the audience to realise their responsibility as this function if successful would, in his opinion be similarly exploited by their opponents. Hence he appealed to them to have nothing to do with the function and to boycott it completely; then alone, he said, would there be any reason for congratulation.

MUSLIM LEAGUE PRESIDENTSHIP.

MAULANA AZAD'S REFUSES.

(From a Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 12.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, has written to the Secretary, All-India Muslim League, that he expresses his thanks to the members of the Council for electing him President of the next Annual Season of the League to be held at Ahmedabad; but he has expressed his regret that he is unable to accept the honour for certain reasons. He has asked the Council to excuse him for the same and to elect some other person for the Presidentship. He has himself suggested the name of Mr. Mazharul Huq.

The Calcutta Exchange Bank Telegraphic Transfer was sixteen and one-fourth pence and Demand Bills sixteen and nine thirty-two pence on the 12th instant.

The West Australian Redemption loan of three millions sterling at six per cent. 1930-40, price 98½, has been issued in London.

BRITAIN & TURKEY

MR. CHOTANI'S VISIT TO LUCKNOW.

HIS EXHORTATIONS FOR SWADESHISM

(From a Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW, Nov. 11.

Mian Haji Jan Mohammad Chotani, President Central Khilafat Committee of India, Bombay paid a visit to Lucknow on the 8th instant. He very kindly visited several well-to-do people of Lucknow with the Oudh Khilafat Deputation. Twelve thousand rupees were promised.

The Oudh Khilafat Committee invited him to tea on the 10th instant, and after the party was over he visited the Oudh Khilafat Office when he was presented an address on behalf of the members which was printed on Khaddar and embroidered with country made silver lace; thanking him for the help rendered by him to the Committee in collecting the Angora Fund. The address enumerated his great sacrifices made for the cause of the Khilafat. His tour to Europe, the pains which he had taken in organising the Khilafat work and the help which he had rendered to the Central Khilafat Committee of Bombay. He was requested to supervise the speedy remittances of the Angora Fund, the necessity of which he knew better than the people in India. He was further requested to exercise all influence in stopping importation of foreign cloth in Bombay which was the chief avenue in India of foreign trade. The committee presented a purse of Rs. 8,000 for Angora to the President.

He replied to the address in the most suitable terms, exhorting the members to do their best to make Swadeshi a complete success which can only bring the cabinet to its senses. The other works before the members was the collection of Angora Fund. I

BOYCOTT THE PRINCE'S VISIT

IT IS

THE TEST OF YOUR EARNESTNESS.

If you are Determined to Secure

Redress of Punjab Wrong

Revision of Treaty of Sevres

AND

SWARAJ.

Then Boycott The Prince's Visit.

Measure of Your Response will be the Measure of Your Fitness.

India bears no Ill-will against the Prince.

"know" he said "how that valiant nation of the heroes, the Turks are fighting for Islam." In the end he continued that the British could not now say that they were powerless to solve the Turkish question as they had other allies to deal with. The recent understanding between Angora and France had openly manifested to the world that the principal obstacle in the way of the solution of the Turkish question was the British and no other. It was their religious duty to help Angora. He concluded by thanking the members for their entertainment and address.

The Committe wired to H. E. the French Counsel General their congratulations on the happy relations recently established between Angora and the French Government.

HELP ANGORA.

IT IS A RELIGIOUS DUTY

Mr. Chotani, President Central Khilafat Committee wires from Lucknow: "We strongly urge and advise the Mussalmans to enrol themselves in great number as members of the Khilafat. It is declared that to help the Angora Government for the supply of arms is a religious duty and obligation. In this month of celebrating the Holy Prophet's birthday, we should not forget the sufferers of the Holy City of his eternal rest Madina. It is proposed to help them also and for this purpose a subscription list has been opened. The treasurer of this Fund is Seth Haji Ismail Haji Ahmad, Bhindibazar, Khilafat Swadeshi Stores, Bombay. The following subscriptions were already received. Seth Chotani Rs. 1,125, Haje Ismail Seth Rs. 525, Maulana Abdulbari Saheb Rs. 150, Khuddam Koba Society Rs. 1,500, Molvi Inayatullah Rs. 25, Mesukaniou Rs. 16, Musalmans of Chowk through Molvi Sahamatullah from Milso Fund Rs. 100; total Rs. 3,741."

IRISH PEACE PARELY.

PREMIER'S APPEAL TO UNIONISTS

PEACE IMPOSSIBLE WITHOUT PATIENCE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Recd. 9-30 a.m., Nov. 12.

Mr. Chamberlain has issued a message to the Unionists appealing for their confidence and reservation of judgment during the present negotiations regarding Ireland. He acknowledges the real and widespread anxiety among the Unionists but says, it is impossible to deal with it at present. He believes that with patience and spirit of mutual accommodation safe and honourable peace is not impossible.

IRISH PROPOSALS.

TO BE DISCUSSED BY ULSTER

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Nov. 10.

Recd. 9-30 a.m., Nov. 12.

Sir J. Craig received the Government's Irish proposals tonight and they will be discussed by the Ulster cabinet to-morrow.

ULSTER CABINET ISSUES COMMUNIQUE.

NO PURPOSE WILL BE SERVED BY FORMAL CONSULTATION."

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Recd. 12-20 p.m., Nov. 12.

After the discussion of Mr. Lloyd George's proposals which are understood to comprise definite suggestions for a scheme in which Ulster is asked to join an all-Ireland Parliament, the Ulster cabinet issued a communique stating that certain fundamental principles were involved in the proposals which were impossible of attainment under the existing conditions.

Sir J. Craig, with the unanimous approval of his colleagues, informed the Premier that no useful purpose would be served by formal consultation between His Majesty's and the North Irish Governments until such suggestions were withdrawn from the subjects to be discussed. The formal reply of the Ulster representatives would indicate the other and more practicable means of securing peace without infringing the rights of Ulster.

ULSTER GOVERNMENT.

SEVERAL SERVICES TRANSFERRED.

(Reuter Telegram.)

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Recd. 1-30 p.m., Nov. 13.

A proclamation has been issued transferring to the Ulster Government finance, taxation, maintenance of law and order and justice on November 22nd. Other services will be transferred later. It was originally intended that these services should be transferred to Ulster and South Ireland simultaneously, but the scheme has failed owing to the non-constitution of the South Ireland Parliament.

ULSTER'S ATTITUDE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Nov. 11.

In the absence of publication of particu-

(Continued on next page.)

SECRET ANGLO-TURKISH TREATY.

SENSATION IN PARIS.

DEPUTY SALADIER'S DECLARATION.

WHY IT FELL THROUGH.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Great sensation was caused by the publication in Paris "Matin" by Deputy Daladier of the secret pact between the British Government and the Constantinople Government in 1919. Deputy Daladier declared that "two months after the Turkish delegation to the Peace Conference had been brutally given its marching orders by M. Clemencean at the instigation of the British delegates a secret Anglo-Turkish treaty was signed at Constantinople on September 2, 1919."

The Turkish signatory was Damad Ferid Pasha, Grand Vizier and the names of the British signatories were Messrs. Fraser Nolam and Churchill.

The British Government under its terms assured independence of Turkey under its mandate and the Dardanelles was to be placed under British control. Turkey guaranteed aid to assure domination of Britain in Mesopotamia and Syria and undertook to place at Britain's disposal the moral authority of the Khilafat in these countries and others inhabited by mussulmans. Britain was to organise forces to destroy all the national currents opposing the semi-constitutional Government in Turkey. Turkey renounced all rights in Egypt and Cyprus.

Unfortunately for the authors of the pact successful revolt of Mustapha Kemal destroyed the authority of the Constantinople Government and with it the value of the agreement. The British embassy at Paris promptly denied the truth of this story; declaring the agreement to be a forgery. Deputy Daladier retorts repeating his assertion of the validity of the agreement and declares he has had authentic copy in his possession. The probability is that the treaty was tentative under the approval of the British Foreign Office to be repudiated should the project fail.

CONFLICTING STATEMENTS.

ITALYS INTENTION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Recd. 9-30 a.m., Nov. 12.

The Franco-Kemalist agreement continues to excite interest. It is pointed out that the story of the French Deputy, M. Saladier is a stale forgery and was first published in the French newspaper, the "Eclair" in February 1920. and was promptly denied by the Havas Agency.

In connection with the rumour that Italy intends to follow the French example and make a separate peace with Angora, Reuter understand that Italy has reiterated her determination only to negotiate peace with Angora in conjunction with the British and French Allies.

With regard to statement in the "Tempe" that M. Briand never assured Britain that France would not negotiate a separate peace with Angora, Reuter is informed that M. Briand on July 14th. gave a definite assurance on this matter in which he described the negotiations by M. Franklin Bouillon as merely 'one tractation locate.'

EFFECTS OF AGREEMENT.

TURKEY UNDER ARMISTICE REGIME.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Nov. 10.

Recd. 7-30 p.m., Nov. 12.

Paris.—General Pelle, the French High Commissioner in Constantinople interviewed by a correspondent of the "Excelsior" regarding the Franco-Kemalist Agreement, said that it was a limited agreement. The state of war ceased to exist after the signing of the London armistice, but subsequently there was a resumption of the hostilities in Syria. This partial war had just ended, and the agreement has placed the whole of Turkee under the armistice regime. Franco, therefore, has not touched the conditions of general peace, which could only be settled in cooperation with the Allies.

M. FRANKLIN BOUILLON'S EXPLANATION.

WHY AGREEMENT WAS NECESSARY

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Recd. 9-30 a.m., Nov. 12.

A telegram from Paris says that speaking before the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Senate, M. Franklin Bullion explained the conditions in which he negotiated the agreement and emphasised the importance of securing French evacuation of Cilicia and release of all the French prisoners. This implied cessation of hosti-

lities and therefore fixing of the frontier. He insisted that he had constantly adhered to the text of the London agreement which took as the basis of discussion.

The rectification of the frontiers conceded by France was of no great importance. One of his great anxieties had been to ensure the safety of the minorities in districts the French were evacuating but he had every confidence that the Turkish authorities would take strong measures to prevent trouble.

RATIFICATION OF TREATY OF SEVRES.

PREMIER'S REPLY TO QUESTION IN COMMONS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Nov. 10.

Recd. 1 p.m., Nov. 12.

Questioned in the House of Commons whether Italy and France had repudiated the Treaty of Sevres, whether it was unjust and unpractical and whether it would never be ratified, the Premier declared that the answer to the first was in the negative. The second question was a matter of opinion but Britain had shown her readiness to accept and even propose substantial modifications in the Treaty.

TURKISH WAR CRIMINALS AT MALTA

WHY NOT RELEASED OR TRIED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Nov. 10.

Recd. 2 p.m., Nov. 12.

Lord Newton asked in the House of Lords whether all the alleged Turkish war criminals confined at Malta had been released.

Lord Crawford replied that it was impossible to attach conditions to their release and no specific charges has been formulated against them as a trial of the alleged war criminals would not be legal until the Treaty of Sevres was enforced.

TUOZZI'S INTERVIEW WITH TURKISH COMMISSARY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Nov. 10.

Recd. 9-30 a.m., Nov. 12.

Athens.—A telegram from Constantinople says Tuozzi, the head of the Italian Mission to Angora, has had two long interviews with the Turkish Commissary for Foreign Affairs.

FERID BEY.

ANGORA'S ACCREDITED REPRESENTATIVE IN PARIS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Nov. 10.

Recd. 12-15 p.m., Nov. 11.

Paris.—A telegram from Angora says the Assembly has approved the appointment of Ferid Bey to represent Angora in Paris, and a telegram from Constantinople says that Ferid Bey has left for Paris.

BARON K. TAKAHASHI—JAPAN'S NEW PREMIER.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Nov. 12.

Recd. 8-30 p.m., Nov. 13.

Tokyo.—Baron Korekiyo Takahashi has been appointed Premier.

RIOT AT HOWRAH.

ELEVEN ARRESTED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 11.

In connection with the recent riot at Howrah, thirteen arrests have been made including two men who received gun shot wounds during the riot at Shibpur and were removed to Belgachia hospital whence they were discharged. Tikapara outpost in Shibpur which had been temporarily closed was reopened to-day with 30 constables. Reports reaching every day of the constables being attacked and assaulted every night and Khilafat people threatening shopkeepers not to sell their articles to policemen. They also fined two shopkeepers for selling tea to police men. The Howrah barbers to-day refused to shave police men. Several Sub-Inspectors have been served with notices by their landlords to vacate their houses. Contagion is spreading in Northern Calcutta where volunteers were noticed going about from shop to shop asking shopkeepers not to have any dealings with the policemen but up to now there was no trouble in Calcutta.

THE IMPOSED VISIT.

PEOPLE'S DUTY.

BOYCOTT ALL FUNCTIONS.

OBSERVE NON-VIOLENCE.

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and Central Khilafat Committee, a public meeting was held on Saturday night at Thakordawar on Seth Sobani's grounds in connection with the boycott of the Prince's visit, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presiding.

MRS. NAIDU

Mrs. Naidu in opening the proceedings said that she had the privilege before at attending meetings in palaces, temples and mosques, but this was the first unique occasion when she was privileged to occupy the chair in a stable. But whether from the palace, temple or mosque or from the stable, their goal was Swarajaya and how to attain it soon. They had met there at a late hour in the evening to express their feelings of resentment against the imposed visit of the Prince upon them. She asked Mr. Khadelker then to address the meetings.

MR. KHADILKAR

Mr. Khadilker then addressing the meeting said that the Government thought that by getting sanction of lakhs of rupees from the Legislative Council it could give colour that it had popular assent behind it. But it was not so. The members sitting in the Council now did not represent public opinion and their assent to the Government signified people's dissent. The same thing occurred in the Bombay Municipality. Dr. Welker and Mr. Motiwala who represented the true public opinion were defeated and an address to the Prince was voted on but it had not the popular support. Likewise an address was proposed to be given on behalf of the Parsi community to the Prince, but the true representatives of the Parsi Community, viz.:—The Parsi Rajkiya Sabha and the Anjuman were not consulted at all, and so it was practically reduced to an address from a handful of men. Then there was an Address from the University, but even in this case the Registrar of the University assured them that it was from the Senate, though it was a camouflage, for indirectly pressure was brought upon the Students to be present there. Then came our merchant friends. Without consulting their constitutional body, a few title hunters sent even by post the proposed Address to the Prince! And when there was a protest made once they (merchants) had met that afternoon to decide that question, it was again shelved till Tuesday next, to get a poll, because the majority was against giving an address. It was for the Prince now to decide whether the addresses he was going to receive had solid public unanimity behind them, if not, it was for him to consider, whether it was consistent with his self-respect to have them.

Continuing the speaker said the Prince was coming to India as an Ambassador of a particular political party. When he came he would give his benediction and approval to all the misdeeds which the bureaucracy had been guilty of towards India and when he would return to England, he would assure the English public that India was prosperous and flowing with milk and honey. He therefore, exhorted his audience not to have anything to do with the Princes' visit or functions connected therewith, but to support Mahatma Gandhi in his campaign of Civil Disobedience so that they might all attain Swarajya soon.

MR. NARANJI DAYAL

Mr. Naranji Dayal then, as a member of the Indian Merchants' Bureau, reiterated what a handful of title-hunters had done without consulting the Committee to present an address to the Prince. The presentation of addresses and illuminations were to throw dust in the Prince's eyes and to show him by the bureaucracy that under their regime India was prosperous. He, therefore, advised all to observe complete hartal on the 17th of November, and let the Prince know that when they were in mourning they were not in a mood to welcome him.

PANDIT NEKIRAM.

Pandit Nekiram, reiterated the horrors of the Jalianwala Bagh, where hundreds of innocent Indians were butchered in cold blood. Before they gave welcome to the Prince they must not lose sight of that cold-blooded butchery of innocent men whose blood was still crying to heaven for justice. He said, he was told, during the last visit of the Duke of Connaught that there was nobody except a few title-holders to welcome him while passing in the streets of Calcutta. So the authorities caught hold of some beggars and fined them in the street by bribing them with a "ladu" and a *dhoti* each. They were told to shout "jay" when the Duke passed. When the Duke was passing at a given signal instead of shouting "jay" they shouted "Mahatma Gandhi ki jai!" (Laughter). This was enough for the Duke.

The real test of their getting Swarajaya was on the 17th. On it depended the fate of whole India. He therefore advised complete 'hartal' on the 17th next.

OBJECTION TO GIRLS' DANCING.

Continuing he quoted Digby.

He said it was an effront to Indian Society to make their daughters dance before a crowd. They should not be misled by false promises that the Prince was coming to India to give them Swarajaya.

DR. WELKAR.

Dr. Velkar then reminded the audience of the Jalianwala Bagh, the sentences passed on Ali Brothers' and Dr. Kichlew and the trial of Gangadhar Rao at Dharwar and also the sentence passed on Yakub Hasan. He said the very name of Shivaji gave nansea to the Anglo-Indians and the bureaucracy and through their advice the Prince was going to open the Shivaji Suravak Institution at Poona. He exhorted all to deck their windows with black and to boycott the Prince's visit in its entirety.

MR. J. B. PATEL

After several more speakers had addressed Mrs. Naidu wound up the poor. If they had their own Government, they would not have helped their poor only but also their needy brethren in Angora to uphold the integrity of the Khilafat intact.

Mrs. Naidu after several more speakers had addressed Mrs. Naidu round up the proceedings by advising the audience to maintain and exercise non-violence creed during the Prince's visit.

The meeting then dispersed late at night.

THE PRINCE & INDIAN MERCHANT'S CHAMBER.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am sending this day a letter to the President, Indian Merchants Chamber and Bureau, as per copy herewith which please publish in your next issue and oblige. Thanking you in anticipation.—Yours, etc.

LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE.

Bombay, 13th November 1921.

To

The President,
The Indian Merchants Chamber
and Bureau,
Bombay.

Sir,—In view of the decision of the General Meeting of the Chamber held on Saturday, the 12th ultimo. by which the resolution of the Committee voting an address to the Prince stands cancelled, may I point out that it would be desirable in the interest and dignity of the Chamber to inform forthwith—preferably by telegram—the authorities to whom you have sent the adress of the true state of affairs in connection with the address upto now, so that in case the result of the poll confirms the decision of the General Meeting, there may not arise further indelicate position for any person or for the Chamber as a whole.

Faithfully Yours,
LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE.

A TRIBUTE TO PRINCE OF WALES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 10.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Nov. 11.

Mr. Rooth the Deputy-Speaker of the South African Parliament, who was the Overseas representative of the Empire Parliamentary Association's delegation to the opening of the Maltese Parliament, has returned to London. Interviewed by a Reuter's representative, Mr. Rooth eulogised the bearing of the Prince of Wales at the inauguration of the latest Empire legislature. He said that he had formed the highest opinion of the Prince of Wales intimate interest in all parts of the Dominions.

RY. FINANCE COMMITTEE.

ITS. PERSONNEL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 13

The personnel of the Railway Finance Committee which the Legislative Assembly agreed to appoint during the last Simla session to report on the Financial proposals of the Acworth Committee is now almost settled. Hon'ble Mr. Railey, Finance Member, will be its President with 16 members appointed from both houses of the India Legislature. The Committee aits in Calcutta from 5th to 10th December. The names of 16 memers are, Mr. C. A. Innes, Col. W. D. Waghorn, Mr. E. M. Cook, Sir A Murray, Mr A H Froom, Sardar Jogindr Singh, Mr. P. O. Sethna, Lala Ramsaran Das, Munshi Iswar Saran, Sir Vithaldas Thakersey, Mr. N. M. Samarth, Dr. H. S Gour, Mr. Abdul Kasem, Mr. J. N. Mazumdar, Mr. T. Tangachariar and Saiyid Muhammad Ismail.

IRISH PEACE PARLEY

(Continued from previous Page.)

lars forming the basis of the proposed Irish settlement, difficulty is experienced in comprehending the Ulster Cabinet's objections to them. It is believed, however, that the "fundamental principles" mentioned in their reply to Mr. Lloyd George, refer to the proposal for one parliament for all Ireland. The Ulster partisans' viewpoint is that, in such a parliament with a Sinn Fein majority exceeding Ulster men by two to one, the latter would be placed under South Ireland, no matter what safeguards were proposed

There are grounds for supposing that Sir James Craig and his colleagues have expressed their willingness to confer with the Premier on other matters, and are submitting counter-suggestions, by which Northern and Southern Irish Parliaments should apply the provisions of the last year's Act until such time as they mutually agree to work under one parliament. A detailed reply touching on these matters was delivered at Downing Street last night, and will be considered early in the ensuing week by the Cabinet, which will duly reply.

The situation is still regarded as being critical, but there is a disposition in Government circles not to place undue importance on the Ulster Cabinet's apparently stiff attitude.

ULSTER CABINET DISPERSES.

BRITISH CABINET'S MEETING.

(REUTER TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 12.
Recd. 8-30 p.m. Nov. 13.

The Ulster Cabinet, after sending Mr. Lloyd George their counter-proposals, have dispersed. Some have returned to Ireland, others, including Sir James Craig, have gone into the country. It is announced that they are able to re-assemble shortly if Mr. Lloyd George wishes to confer with them.

Mr. Lloyd George presided at a meeting of the Cabinet to-day, at which Lord Birkenhead, Sir H. Greenwood, Mr. Churchill, Sir B. Horne and Sir G. Hewart were present, to consider the Irish situation.

Sinn Feiners, meanwhile, are inactive, Mr. Collins and Mr. Duggan are spending the week-end in Dublin.

It is stated in Londonderry that the Irish auxiliaries will bebcome a Colonial force if the Irish question is settled.

ANOTHER SOCIALIST OUTRAGE.

WHOLESALE ARREST OF MENSHEVIKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 12.
Recd. 615 p.m., Nov. 13.

Riga.—A Moscow message reports that a member of the Mensheviks, or the Socialist Revolutionary party, attempted to assassinate M. Tchicherin (Commissary for Foreign Affairs' in the latter's reception room, on November 4th, by firing two shots at him. Both missed.

The assailant was arrested and declared that he had acted on the orders of his party.

Within two hours, three thousand mensheviks were arrested. Mass searches of houses were carried out, on November 5th and 6th, in Moscow and elsewhere, resulting in further wholesale arrests of Measheviks. The Communist leaders, Lunacharski and Sklianski; and many Bolsheviks were also arrested on unknown charges.

Great dissension exists in Soviet Government circles. The message adds that M. Tchicherin, on the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the Communist revolution held an official reception at his residence The British Agent was among those who were present.

MR. DADIBA M. DALAL.

TO SUCCEED SIR S. NAIR

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 12.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Nov. 13.

It is understood that on the retirement of Sir Sankaran Nair on November 18th, Mr. Dadiba M. Dalal, author of the minority report of the Currency Committee, will be appointed.

APPOINTMENT CONFIRMED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 12.

The Secretary of State for India has appointed Mr. Dadiba Merwanji Dalal C.I.E., to succeed Sir Sankaran Nair, Kt. C.I.E., who has resigned seat on the Secretary of State's Council for private reasons.

PHOTOES OF NATIONAL LEADERS.

STOLEN FROM MARWADI VIDYALAYA HA

Mr. N. N. Lalla, the Honorary Secretary, Marwadi Vidyala writes:—I have this day informed the Girgaum Police Inspector that the photos of Lok. Tilak, Hon Mr. Gokhale, Pandit Madan Mohan Malavia, Mahatma Gandhi, and Dr. Rabindranth Tagore have been removed from our Public Hall on Wednesday night. The size of the pictures is 16in. by 20in They were supplied to us by Messrs. N. V. Virkar and Co. of Bombay whose name is printed on all the photos. I request you to kindly publish this for the information of the public so that if any one can give us any clue, we shall be highly obliged to him.

BOYCOTT OF PRINCE'S VISIIT.

Under the auspices of the D Ward, District Congress Committee a public meeting will be held to explain to the people why the Prince's visit should be boycotted, to-day at Marwadi Vidalaya at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. K. R. Jayakar will preside.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the Central Khilafat Committee, public meetings will be held at Arthur Road Maidan at 9-30 p.m. and at Khadak to morrow at Jain Mahajan Wadi at 9-30 p.m.

BARDOLI OR ANAND?

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE IN GUJARAT.

PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEES RESOLUTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 12.

At a meeting of the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee held to-day the question of launching Civil Disobeidience was considered. There was keen competition between Bardoli Taluka in Surat District, and Anand Taluka in Kaira District for the start, as there was some misunderstanding that civil fight was to be started in one Taluka only.

The following resolution was passed after mature reasoning and consideration:—

"This Committee authorizes Bardoli and Anand talukas to start Civil Disobedience after the President and Secretary of the District Congress Committees certify that the conditions laid down by the All-India Congress Committee are fulfilled.

REESTABLISHMENT OF CIVIL CONTROL IN MALABAR

APPOINTMENT OF A SPECIAL COMMISSIONER.

MADRAS GOVT'S ORDER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 12.

The local Government has issued an order regarding the appointment of Mr. A. R. Knapp O.B.E., I.C.S., on special duty as Special Commissioner for Martial Law area in Malabar to study locally several difficult administrative problems arising out of Moplah rebellion and to propose remedies. The Special Commissioner will deal with all such questions in Martial Law area and report direct to government on matters requiring their consideration. All civil officers in the area will be under his orders. Mr. Knapp will receive a salary of Rs. 4,000 per mensum and travelling allowance. As a member of the Board of Revenue in consultation with Military authorities the Special Commissioner is to decide steps by which ordinary civil administration should be resumed in Martial Law area and propose accordingly from time to time the withdrawal of Martial Law from those parts of area where civil control had been re-established.

The Special Commissioner in consultation with Military authorities will devise facilities for giving effect to releaf measure, in the most necessary way and will consider whether further assistance is necessary. Other matters which will engage the attention of Special Commissioner are questions relating to permanent restoration of public buildings, roads and bridges, questions of compensation to private persons for their losses and source from which such compensation might be met, as also the practicability and expediency of levying fines on Moplah inhabitants in the area affected.

The Government understand that special tribunal as at present constituted is unlikely to be able to dispose of the pending list for many months. Proposals are, therefore, to be made for expediting disposal whether by appoitment of additional tribunals or by change in the constitution or powers of existing tribunal. Questions regarding future garrison of area both police and military and matters connected with widespread destruction of contents of registration offices and private documents as also of revenue records and principles on which remissions of revenue if any be granted will engage his attention. He is also requested to consider early restoration of forest administration and possibility of employing Moplah convicts on large extramural public works in the district. With regard to probable attitude of Moplahs towards Government officials and Hindu population generally when order is restored Special Commissioner will be needed in their case.

MALABAR RELIEF.

MEETING AT MATUNGA.

Under the auspices of the Matunga Congress Committee a public meeting was held on the 10th instant, at Srinivas Building, Matunga, at 9 p.m.. Mr. Velji Lakhamsey Napu presiding. Mr. Menon explained to the public the serious situation at Malabar owing to Moplah Riots. He said that men, women and children were increasing every day to get support from the Congress Relief Work. Mr. Jivraj G. Nensey appealed to the public to help the relief work.

MAGISTERIAL VAGARY

ACCUSED TO TOUR WITH MAGISTRATE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Hyderabad (Sind) Nov. 12.

Bhai Sachanand Pheramal, President Congress Committee, Kandiaro (Sind) and Meya Habibullah, Khilafat worker of Naushahro Feroze are under trial under section 108 I.P.C. before the District Magistrate, Nawabshah. The first hearing took place at the headquarters i.e. Nawabshah on the 28th of October and the second hearing fixed at Khadiro where the District Magistrate was encamped on the 10th instant. The case was heard there on 10th and 11th instant. The District Magistrate adjourned the case to 16th at camp Sinjhoro. Accused declined to sign personal recognizance for appearance at Sinjhoro on ground that they did not like to run about from place to place at their own expense. Accused were, therefore, sent to Sinjhoro jail. They were accompanied by people to the station amid great enthusiasm.

THE PRINCE'S VISIT.

"NO POLITICAL MOTIVES BEHIND IT."

VICEROY'S JUSTIFICATION.

REPLY TO TALUQADARS' ADDRESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 12.

The Viceroy received at the Viceregal Lodge to-day a deputation of 18 Taluqdars of Oudh, headed by Raja Sir Rampal Singh. The deputation emphasised that the best interests of their order were bound up with continued stability and permanence of the British connection. They, therefore, repeated their loyalty to the King, assured cooperation with the Viceroy and extended welcome to the Prince of Wales. Touching the Oudh Rent Act, they laid stress on their grant of concessions to the tenants and wanted that their rights, privileges and status, should not be impaired. They regretted that political agitators and popularity-hunters were trying to disturb the harmonious relations between them and the tenants. The deputation suggested that the best and only solution of the difficult and complicated Agrarian question in Oudh would be found in a permanent settlement of revenue to be conceded to Taluqdars, whose absolute proprietary rights were guaranteed by the Crown.

VICEROY REPLY.

Replying to the deputation, the Viceroy said:—

Gentlemen,—It is a great pleasure to me to receive this deputation of the Taluqdars of Oudh. Although, as you say, the presentation of your address has been delayed, it does not seem to have cooled the ardour or weakened the force of your sentiments. Permit me to thank you very warmly for the observations you have made regarding myself personally. The expression of your voices will act as an encouragement to me in the performance of the manifold duties that I have undertaken in the onerous task, which it has pleased His Majesty to entrust to me. It is a stimulus to my energies and activities to receive your assurance that and my Government can count on the wholehearted support of the great landlords of Oudh. The loyalty of the Taluqdars has always been unquestioned and unquestionable. It was notably manifested during the great crisis of the war when as you justly observed, they rallied as a body to the side of the Government and placed the resources of their estates at their disposal and I entertain no doubt that now when critical problems of another order have arisen, when efforts are being assiduously made to sap the foundation of law and order, to undermine the respect for authority and to subvert the constituted government of the country, the Government can rely with equal confidence on your support and assistance.

THE PRINCE'S VISIT.

I note with special satisfaction your assurance that you, the Taluqdars of Oudh, are devotedly loyal and attached to His Imperial Majesty's person and throne as were your forefathers before you and that you are eagerly awaiting the arrival of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to welcome him with that enthusiasm which the Taluqdars of Oudh may be relied upon to manifest to the heir-apparent of the Imperial Throne.. I do not doubt that these views are shared by the vast majority of the Indian people whose courtesy and hospitality have become traditional. I have heard with deep regret that misapprehensions are said to exist in certain quarters with regard to this visit of His Royal Highness. I have heard it suggested that I and my Government are seeking to utilise the visit to the Prince for political purposes of our own and that we shall endeavour to represent the warmth of the reception accorded to His Royal Highness by the people as demonstrating the absence of any political grievances and the satisfaction of the people of India with present conditions. It has been brought to my knowledge that arguments are being used to spread the notion that I and my Government intend to exploit the visit of His Royal Highness as a means of disguising from the British public and the world the real feelings and attitude of the Indian people on political questions. It may be that some are genuinely apprehensive lest a warm reception of the Prince might be used for these purposes. I regret also that there are some who wish to stir up popular feeling against the Prince's visit and it may be that they are responsible for disseminating these notions. I desire, with all the authority at my command, emphatically to repudiate these suggestions and to assure the Indian people that neither I nor my Government have ever had the faintest intention of using His Royal Highness' visit for political purposes. I and my Government formed the opinion that the visit of the Prince to India should take place this year in accordance with the statements that were made when the first promised visit was postponed and this view was based upon grounds that must be obvious to everyone who has the welfare of India at heart, even though there may be disagreement as to the methods by which that welfare is to be attained. Had I and my Government adopted any other attitude our action would inevitably have produced in the minds of the British public and of the peoples of the Dominions impressions that would have reacted very unfavourably on the friendly relations between India and other parts of the Empire, and at a time when I attach the utmost importance to the growth in strength of these relations, to establishing them on a permanent basis and to cementing them with sympathy and affection.

ANXIOUS TO RECONCILE DIFFERENCES.

I fully acknowledge that there are many matters of public policy upon which serious and even acute differences of opinion obtain in this country. I and my Government have always been and still are most desirous of reconciling these differences and solving these problems, but the Prince of Wales stands apart from and above all such political controversies. His Royal Highness' visit to India is in accordance with the precedent set by his august father and grandfather and he comes to India as the heir to the throne and the future Emperor of India and in that capacity alone his reception will not be a test of opinions that may be held on the political problems and differences of the day, but will be the test of the loyalty and attachment of the people of India towards the Crown itself. Loyalty to the King-Emperor is independent of political issues and controversies of India. It is a banner under which all should serve irrespective of political opinion and the opportunity present itself for this manifestation by the arrival of His Royal Highness upon the shores of India.

I deeply regret the loss of the eminent men to whom you have referred, but I feel assured that in your ranks others will be found to follow their example and to lead your community in the path which it has always trod, that of loyalty to the Crown and readiness to cooperate with the Government in its efforts to promote the welfare of India.

OUDH RENT BILL.

You have referred in the course of your address to the thorny issues connected with the law of landlords and tenants in Oudh. These issues have been the subject of a prolonged debate in the Legislative Council of your province, criticism and discussion in the public press and among political leaders and parties. The Bill, in which the final decisions of the Council are embodied, will come before me in due course under the provision of the Government of India Act and you will realise, therefore, that it is not possible for me at this juncture and on this occasion to express any opinion thereon. I will only say that I have never believed in conflicts of classes which do not admit of a reasonable solution, that in my judgment the prosperity of Oudh, a province so predominantly agricultural in character, is essentially dependent on harmonious relations between landlords and tenants and that it is my earnest hope that whatever changes are made in the law, they will be such as to benefit both classes and to facilitate that class-cooperation between them on which the interests of both alike are dependent. Without entering into discussion with you upon the observations in your address regarding the status of the relations between yourselves and the Government of India I have observed with interest and satisfaction your readiness to agree to an extension of the law relating to landlord and tenants which, I gather, was at the instance of his Excellency Sir Harcourt Butler and led to the introduction of the Bill which was just passed and has formed the subject of so much controversy.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT.

You have also touched on the question of permanent settlement. Here again you will not expect me to express on this occasion an opinion on a matter which not only affects the administration of a provincial subject and revenues of a provincial government, but also involves a fundamental change in the general principles of land revenue policy throughout the country as well as the country's finances. I would point out, however, that it has hitherto been the policy of the State to assert its claims. A claim insisted on by all its predecessors in the past to a share in the growing increment of the land and that any proposals of a revision of that policy and such as are at present before my Government, will naturally require the most careful and prolonged investigation both by the local Government which is primarily concerned and by the Government of India.

I note with pleasure your observations respecting his Excellency Sir Harcourt Butler. I know from my own intercourse with him how profound an interest he takes in all that concerns Oudh and particularly in establishing good relations, based upon the modern spirit, between the landlords and tenants. Gentlemen, I am grateful to you for attending here to-day and presenting me with this address.

THE LAWRENCE STATUE

GOVT. PRECAUTIONS,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 11.

Precautions are being taken by authorities to protect the Lawrence Statue which has become the topic of political controversy just at present in Lahore. Half a dozen policemen were seen guarding the statue this evening and a couple of armed mounted police were seen posted before the Telegraph Office Nothing untoward has happened so far and the final decision of the Municipal Committee regarding its removal from its present site is being awaited with interest by the people especially in view of the advice given by Mr. Gandhi yesterday evening.

"REMEMBRANCE DAY,"

OBSERVED AS USUAL IN LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 11.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Nov. 12.

Impressive scenes similar to those in previous years marked the "Remembrance Day." At eleven all vehicles came to a standstill and the crowds stood bareheaded. Flanders poppies were in great profusion being sold on behalf of Lord Haig's ex-service fund. There was a special service in the Abbey to dedicate the flag which had lain upon the tomb of the Unknown Warrior during the past year. There was an enormous crowd at the Cenotaph which, after silence, sang "Oh God Our Help In Ages Past" followed by the National Anthem.

SCENES IN THE STREETS OF LONDON

MEMORABLE PICTURE AT CENOTAPH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 11.
Recd. 1 p.m., Nov. 12.

Guardsmen in black busbies, marines in brilliant uniform, sailors in navy blue, territorials in khaki, police, nurses and deputations in uniform bearing floral tributes, the whole interspersed with poppies, combined to form a memorable picture at the Cenotaph. The members of the Cabinet and the Dominions' High Commissioners with the heads of the army and the navy arrived early. Wreaths from the members of the Royal Family were deposited at the foot of the monolith and then a wreath from the Cabinet placed by the Premier. The striking of eleven by the Big Ben was succeeded by complete quiet after which the concourse in the whole neighbourhood took up the strains of "Oh God Our Help in Ages Past." Then came the pilgrimage of popular offerings including a procession of the unemployed half a mile long with a poppy wreath. Such scenes were reproduced throughout the country.

TWO MINUTES' SILENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 12.

Geneva.—British and Dominions delegates at the Labour Conference today, headed by Lord Burnham, unostentatiously left the Conference and repaired to an adjoining room, where they observed two minutes' silence.

CEREMONIES AT CAPITOL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 11.
Recd. 1 p.m., Nov. 12.

Washington.—The British Empire took very impressive part in yesterday's ceremonies at the Capitol which were a solemn preparation for to-day's burial in the Arlington cemetery. Wreaths from England and the Dominions were particularly beautiful among the pile of flowers which grew in the course of the day till they filled the enormous space of the Rotunda.

Mr. Lloyd George's wreath was inscribed "Nameless, yet his name liveth for evermore." Sir Auckland Geddes placed South Africa's wreath and the representatives of Canada, Australia, New Zealand and New Foundland placed wreaths on behalf of their governments. In addition to many unofficial organisations in Canada and Australia.

Mr. Sastri laid a wreath inscribed "They never die who die to make life worth living." The remains were carried to-day to a tomb of white marble in the hills overlooking the city.

General Pershing and President Harding headed the cortege behind the gun carriage which was preceded and followed by an imposing array of troops. President Harding in his address at the burial denounced modern warfare as cruel and no longer a conflict in chivalry or a test of militant manhood. He eloquently contended that the authorities ought to exhaust every conceivable effort before asking the manhood of any kingdom, empire or republic, to make supreme sacrifice and passionately asserted that there must be and shall be the commanding voice of conscious civilisation against armed warfare.

AMERICAS UNKNOWN SOLDIER

(REUTER TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 10.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Nov. 12.

Washington.—America's Unknown Soldier was buried to-day at the Arlington National Cemetary with the highest military honours. President Harding, the members of the Cabinet, and many foreign representatives followed the coffin on foot. Ex-President Wilson followed a part of the way in carriage. The route was lined with a dense, silent throng. Field Marshal General Foch, Diaz, Jacques and Lord Beatty adaited the cortege in the cemetery and rose to attention as it entered, and after an eloquent address President by Harding, laid on the coffin the medals conferred by their respective governments.

BYE-ELECTION AT HORNSEY.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

The bye-election at Hornsey, owing to the death of Mr. Kennedy Jones, has resulted as follows:—

Viscount Ednam (Conservative) 15,950.
Burgin (Independent Liberal) 13,943.

FLUCTUATION OF GERMAN MARK.

(REUTER TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 10.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Nov. 12.

The German marks in London, after having fluctuated between 1180 and 1080, closed at 1100 to pound sterling. The Week's marks returns of Reichsbank discloses note circulation as being 92,610,000,000 being the increase in the week of 1,082,000,000 and increase since

EX-GERMAN OVERSEA TERRITORIES.

QUESTION OF NATIONALITY OF POPULATION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 11.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Nov. 12.

Geneva.—The question of nationality of the population of the ex-German and ex-Turkish overseas territories, now being administered by the mandatories, is to be reported upon by a sub-commission of the league at the next session of the council after consultation with France, Britain and Belgium.

PARLIAMENT PROROGUED.

KINGS SPECH'

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 10.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Nov. 12.

The King, in the course of the prorogative speech said:

"The Efforts made by my Government at the Allied Conerence in March and renewed in June, to establish peace in the Near East, were rendered fruitless by renewed outbreak of the Graeco-Turkish hostilities in Anatolia." His Majesty earnestly desired to see their efforts followed by early and just peace, which Government is prepared, in conjunction with the Allies, to take the first opportunity of furthering. The Speech declared that progress continues to be made in reduction of expenditure in Iraq, in accordance with Government's policy.

"My son, Prince of Wales, has embarked upon his Eastern voyage, and within a few days he will land for the first time on the Indian soil. I pray that this visit may still further strengthen ties of affection which, for so long, have linked my House with the princes and peoples of India." the undertaking.

PAYMENT OF INTEREST ON BRITISH DEBTS.

GOVT. MAKING REPARATIONS TO BEGIN PAYMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 10.
Recd. 2 p.m., Nov. 12.

Reuter learns from well informed source that British Government is making all preparations to begin payment of the interest on the British debt to the United States in April but it is pointed out that the method of payment may be entirely varied by legislation.

SIND IRRIGATION WORKS SCHEME.

QUESTION IN LORDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 10.

Replying to Lord Sydenham in the House of Lord Lord Lytton said the whole matter the Sind irrigation works had been exhaustively considered since 1913 with the esult that Mr. Summers' scheme was unanimously rejected and the original scheme unanimously confirmed, but owing to increased prices the financial aspect had not yet received final approval nor was the date of commencing the scheme decided. The only reason for the delay was the necessity for minutely scrutinising not only the technical but the financial aspects.

PARLIAMENT PROROGUED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 10

The Parliament has been formally Prorogued until January 30th.

UNSTABLE CONDITION OF KENYA LOAN

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 11.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Nov. 12.

It is understood that the underwriters of the Kenya loan will have to take up about one half of the issue. This has not caused any surprise in view of Kenya being a newcomer to the investing public. is anticipated that all the scrips will soon be absorbed.

REPARATIONS COMMISSION IN BERLIN

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 11.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Nov. 12.

Berlin.—Most wild and baseless rumours have been circulated in connection with the arrival of the Reparations Commission whom Herr Wirth received this morning. He made a brief statement reviewing the financial and economic position and denying that the German Government was purposely promoting collapse of the mark.

INDIA IN COMMONS.

DISCREPANCIES BETWEEN PAY OF BRITISH AND INDIAN OFFICERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 10.
Recd. 1 p.m., Nov. 12.

In the House of Commons Mr. Boyd Carpenter drew attention to the discrepancies between the pay of the British officers serving in England and the pay of those in India.

Mr. Montagu declared that the rupee rates of pay were not determined by the assumption that the rupee would remain at two shillings. The question of the officers' pay was engaging the attention of the Government of India which was not at present prepared to grant increases.

Replying to Col. Yate Mr. Montagu said it would be weeks before he would be able to announce the terms offered to the surplus officers of the Indian Army, but he promised that they would compare favourably with the terms offered to the surplus British cavalry and naval officers.

"USURPATION OF COMMUNAL RIGHTS."

"TRUSTEES' ARBITRARY ACTION."

WEIGHTY PARSEE PROTEST.

LETTERS TO LORD CROMER.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I beg to forward to you for publication in your next issue a copy of the Cables sent to England on 22nd October to

(1) Lord Cromer, Chief of Staff, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales' Indian Tour.

(2) Mr. Montagu, Secretary of State for India.

(3) Mr. Ben Spoor, M.P.

(4) "Daily Herald" and other English papers.

I also beg to forward copies of letters sent to Lord Cromer on 28th October and 4th November confirming the above Cablegrams, the former addressed at Port Said and Suez and the latter at Aden. I have enclosed a copy of the *First* Protest together with a list of about two hundred prominent signatories. That protest and Counter-Requisition have already been published in your previous issues, and I, herewith, send a copy of the list of signatories attached to the copy of the Protest forwarded to Lord Cromer.

To avoid misunderstanding and misrepresentation, I wish to make it quite clear that this Action has reference only to the 1st Protest and has nothing whatever to do with the Second Counter Requisition and Protest started by Mr. F. K. Dadachanji and others based only on constitutional rights of the Trustees. Hoping to be excused for the trouble.—I am, Yours, etc.,

KHURSHED F. NARIMAN.

Copy of Telegrams sent by Khurshed F. Nariman
On behalf of Signatories to First Protest on To

22nd October 1921.

(1) Lord Cromer, Chief of Staff, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales' Indian Tour
(2) Mr. Montagu, Secretary of State for India.
(3) Mr. Ben Spoor, M.P., Labour Member.
(4) "Daily Herald" and other English papers.

"Large section of Parsee Lawyers, Doctors, Engineers, Merchants, Intelligentia publicly protest against Parsee Punchayet Trustees presenting communal Address to Prince; Trustees defying protest, misinforming authorities; their action arbitrary and unconstitutional. Protestants have suggested presenting from Friends and Admirers."

22nd October 1921.

To Lord Cromer, Chief of Staff to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, Port Said.

May it Please Your Lordship:—I beg to enclose copy of a cable I sent you on the 22nd inst. From this you will please see that the Trustees of the Parsi Punchayat, who are only the Custodians of the Communal Funds and Properties, are usurping the right of the community and are intending to present an address to the Prince without convening a meeting of the community and without obtaining its consent. Their action is therefore, arbitrary and unconstitutional and on behalf of the fifteen hundred Protestants I state that the proposed address is official and not communal that the authorities at Bombay and Simla are misinformed by the organisers of the address, and its acceptance by the Prince will be wholly inconsistent with the prestige of H. R. H. when the Parsi Community is so sharply divided over the subject. The Protestants have no doubt that when the facts are placed before H. R. H. the Prince, he will not support the unconstitutional action of the Trustees by accepting a communal address which the Trustees have no authority to present in the name of the community.

I remain, Yours deferentially
KHURSHED F. NARIMAN.

Bombay, Oct. 28.

To Lord Cromer, Chief of Staff to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

Re. Parsi Address to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

May it Please Your Lordship:—On the 28th October last, I had the honour to forward to Your Lordship two letters, one addressed at Suez and another at Aden, confirming the Cable sent to your Lordship at London, on 22nd October.

I now beg to forward to Your Lordship a copy of Protest signed by about Seventeen hundred Ladies and Gentlemen in the Parsi Community, most of whom, as will appear from a few names herewith enclosed, are highly educated and belong to the various noble professions of Lawyers, Doctors, Engineers, and others are holders of high Degrees of various Universities; some of them are also merchants and estate holders occupying influential positions in the Parsi community.

Besides this Protest, I may also bring to your Lordships notice that there is another Protest sent in by another important and orthodox section of the community in which the right of the Trustees to present a communal address without first consulting or taking the sense of the members of the community in a public meeting, is challenged. The four Trustees had moved in this matter quite arbitrarily without first consulting the members of the community, and as they are mere Trustees of the Parsi Punchayet Funds and Properties, and, as such, have no right to represent the community in any matter, such assumption of power on their part is quite "ultra vires", and high-handed, and the said address could by no stretch of imagination be considered an address from the community. The whole matter was kept secret, and even uptil now the text of the Address is not published.

Unfortunately this matter has assumed such serious aspects that it is feared that H. R. H. the Prince's visit to this city—so far as the Parsi community is concerned—be made an unpleasant occasion for a permanent and serious split in this hitherto peaceful and united community.

LIST OF SIGNATORIES.

Therefore, I beg to submit that acceptance of a communal address from the Parsis, under such circumstances, would be as derogatory to the Royal Dignity of the Prince as it would be detrimental to the best interest of the community.

We have still a confident hope that if the facts are fully and properly represented and placed before H. R. H. the Prince, His Royal Highness would never condescend to accept such one-sided and disputed Address, and thus removing the cause of contention, restore harmony and goodwill between the members of this once united but now bitterly divided community. I am, Yours defentially

(Sd.) KHURSHED F. NARIMAN,

Below is a list of a few of the signatories to the First Protest signed by about 1,500 ladies and gentlemen forwarded to Lord Cromer at Aden along with a copy of the protest:—

Prof. P A Wadia, M.A.; R P Wallace, M.A. (Oxon), Bar-at-Law; A P Subawalla, Bar-at-Law; N Bhedwar, Bar-at-Law; S B Banaji, Bar-at-Law; J S Patel, Bar-at-Law; J S Lam, M.A., LL.B., Solicitor; D K Daji, LL.B., Solicitor; F J Ginwalla, LL.B., Solicitor; Munchershaw B. Chothia, LL.B., Solicitor; Prof. Navroji H. Bhathena, B.Sc.; Prof. Jehangir G. Mody; Dr. A P Bacha, F.R.C.S. (Eng.); Dr. Sorab J. Popat, M.B., B.S.; Dr. Framroze S. Chiniwalla, L.M. & S.; Dr. J J D Mazaganwalla, M.B., B.S.; Dr. Dinshaw M. Gagrat, L. M. & S.; Dr. P M Bharucha, M.B., B.S.; Dr. Miss Coomibai Sorabji Edulji, L. M. & S.; Dr. Mrs. Shirin A. B. Mistry, M.B.B.S.; Dr. Rustam N. N. Cooper, M.S., F.R.C.S. (Eng.); Dr. Sorabji Dossabhoi Desai, L. M. & S.; Dr. A P Mehta, M.B., B.S.; Dr. N A Cooper, B.A., B.Hy., M.D.; Dr. Hirji Navroji Anklesaria, F.R.C.S.; Dr. E. S. Mody, L. M. & S.; Dr. P S Haiwal, M.B., B.S.; Dr. M B Cooper, B.A., L.M. & S., M.B. (Lond.); Dr. P R Satarawalla, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.; Dr. M P Bhiladwalla, M.B., B.S.; Dr. B B Bharucha, L.R.C.P. & S.; K. K. Dalal, B.A., LL.B.; J N Dastur, LL.B., Solicitor; M E Sahiar, LL.B., Solicitor; B D Mullan, B.A., L.L.B., Pleader, High Court; S B Dady Burjor, B.A., LL.B., Pleader, High Court; Kuverji N Wadia, M.A., LL.B., Pleader, High Court; F. N. Gimi, B.A., LL.B., Pleader, High Court; H K Dalal, B.A., LL.B., Pleader High Court; P H Sidhwa, B.A., LL.B., Pleader, High Court; B H Daruwalla, B.A., LL.B., Pleader High Court; H B Spencer, B.A., LL.B., Pleader, High Court; B J Dhondi, B.A., LL.B., Pleader, High Court; Khurshed F Nariman, B.A., LL.B., Pleader, High Court; K K Suntoke, B.A., LL.B., Pleader, High Court; H K Suntoke, B.A., LL.B., Pleader, High Court; M A Dotiwalla, B.A., LL.B., Pleader, High Court; J S Taraporewalla, M.A., LL.B., Pleader, High Court; Dr. Hormasji P Dastur, L.M. & S.; Jehangir N. Gamadin, M.A., Merchant & Estate Holder; B M Manavati, LL.B., Solicitor; Burjorji Framji Bharucha; Dr. Dadabhai K Ellis, L.M. & S.; Dr. Dinshaw B Jamadar, L.M. & S.; Dr. Miss Aimai Manekji, L.M. & S.; Khurshedji Dinshawji Ghaswalla, M.A., LL.B., Advocate; K H Wadia, B.A., LL.B., Pleader, High Court; F A Dotiwalla, LL.B., Solicitor; P J Pocha, LL.B., Solicitor; N Perozeshaw, LL.B., Solicitor; J H Mody, LL.B., Solicitor; J S Ratnagar, B.A., LL.B.; Perose M. Dalal, M.A., LL.B.; H D P Shroff, M.S.I. (Engineer and Contractor); P R Minwalla, M.A., B.E.; A P Senor, B.A., B.E.; B P Kapadia, B.E. Architect; K A Vakil, LL.B., Solicitor; Erach A Tarapore, B.A., B.E.; R F Divecha, LL.B., Solicitor; D D Shroff, Auditor; S D Shroff, Accountant; Ardeshir H Karanjia, Accountant; Pheroze B Choksi, M.A., LL.B., Pleader, High Court; Hormasji B. Patil, B.A., LL.B., Pleader, High Court; S. C. Ellis, Merchant; K. Cowasji, Marine Engineer; M S Antia, B.E.; K A Dastur, B.E.; P S H Batliwalla, LL.B., Solicitor; Jamshedji H Warden, Engineer; B D Moos, Merchant; Dorabji H Warden, Merchant; G D Adenwalla, Merchant; Burjorji K Nicholson, B.A., LL.B., Pleader, High Court; Jamshed R Batliboi, Accountant and Auditor); F Ratanshaw, Civil Engineer; F M Setina, F.S.Sc. (London); F D Entie, L.E.E.; F R Kharas, M.A.; P L Parukh, B.L.B., Solicitor; M C Fitter, F.C.I.; D Bomanji, M.A., LL.B.; D J Tantra, Ag. Manager, Gresham Life Office); H S Mistry, Cloth Merchant; H S Doctor, L.C.E., Engineer; P D Shroff, L.C.E., Engineer; Pheroze M Mistry, (Branch Manager, Kemp and Co.); Dr. T A Vakil, Dental Surgeon; D Hormasji, (Headman, Andheri Town); Dhunjishaw J Dhondy, Manager, Khaidwani; H N Vania, Mechanical Engineer; Navroji H Belgaumwalla Merchant; Miss Shirin P Jijibhai, B.A.; Miss Cooverbai Framji Panday Miss Jerbanoo Jal R Vakil; Miss Perin A D Navroji; Miss Shirin Hormasji Dastur, B.A.; Dinbai N Peston Jamasp, B.A.; Miss Nanjibanoo D S Captain; Miss Gool P Kapadia; Miss Banoobai P Khambatta; Mr. B J Umrigar; Miss Jerbai S. Khambatta; Miss Mithibai H Petit; Miss Pootibai J. Gamadia; Miss Navajbai N Birdi; Miss Shera D. Dhondy; Mrs. Shirinbai D. Dhondy; Mrs. Daulat K. Nariman; Mrs. Hilla E Mistry; Mrs. Khorshed H. Belgaumwalla; Mrs. Tehmina B Khambatta; Mrs. A. P. Sabawalla and about 1,500 other ladies and gentlemen.

SIR PHEEROZSHA MEHTA.

AN EXEMPLAR TO PARSIS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—As one who had the privilege of being closely associated with the late Sir Pheerozsha Mehta, for a number of years, on the Congress platform, I desire to pay my humble tribute of homage to the memory of the great Indian Patriot whose Jayanti has been recently celebrated.

Sir Pheerozsha, belonged to no community in particular. He was, so to say, neither a Parsee, nor a Hindu, nor a Mahomedan. He was a cosmopolitan citizen of India, in the truest sense of the expression. And consequently, the whole of India was proud of him. His sympathies were broad based, and not confined to this or that class or community. What a contrast such an ideal presents to the teachings of those illiberal and narrow-minded men who put communal interests in the fore-front of every question, and who advocate the presentation of a communal address to the Prince? The catholicity of spirit with which Sir Pheerozsha had worked for the public good was the most interesting feature of his public career. I wish to lay particular stress upon this feature of his public career, because he had been, throughout his life, above all class or caste prejudices, and had set a healthy example, which deserves to be specially noted by the Parsee community at the present juncture. His first and foremost thought in his work for the country was, that he was an Indian of Indians, no less a brother to a Hindu or Mahomedan, to a Sikh or Madrasee, than to a Parsee.

As a public citizen, the important, valuable and varied services which the late Sir Pheerozsha Mehta had rendered to India in general, and to this city in particular, in the course of a long public career of nearly 50 years, are so well known that it would be superfluous to enumerate them in detail. He was among the first of the citizens of Bombay to fight the battle of Municipal Reform for this city and the suggestions he had made in the year 1872 for placing our Municipal Constitution on a more satisfactory and durable basis than that on which it rested at that time were so well conceived that it was upon the lines indicated by him that that constitution was subsequently improved. In fact, on all important questions in connection with the Local Corporation he had invariably fought most ably, displaying a wonderful mastery of facts, keen powers of debate, fearless independence, and forensic eloquence carrying conviction to the hearts of all around him. His constitutional lore and thorough grasp of facts, mastery of details and correct appreciation of statistics had elicited the admiration of the executive, and his knowledge culture and experience, and above all his practical and statesmanlike manner had won public approval. Sir Pheerozsha was a many-sided man. Whether it was on the public platform, or in the hall of the Municipal Corporation; whether it was in the Senate or the Local and Imperial Legislative Councils, he had always acquitted himself with credit and elicited the highest encomiums from friends and adversaries alike. His zealous and continuous efforts to promote in every way he could the welfare of his countrymen and improve their political status had justly earned for him the heartfelt gratitude of the people of India. He was an effective and brilliant speaker. He was an unrivalled debator. His eloquent speeches at public meetings held in support of the Ilbert Bill, the Fawcett Memorial, and the memorials in honour of those distinguished statesmen whose names are household words in India, I mean Lord Ripon and Lord Reay, as well as his addresses from the platforms of the Indian National Congress and the Provincial Conference, and other public functions too numerous to be enumerated, are still ringing in the wears of those who had had the pleasure of hearing them.

Sturday independence was the key-note of Sir Pherozsha's political career. By fearless advocacy of public interests, both imperial and local, great force of character, and sterling ability, he had made his influence felt in evey part of the country, and had stamped his own individuality on every public event in which he had had a share. Sir Pherozsha was not only able to stand up shoulder to shoulder with the best and the ablest of the official and non-official members, but had actually come to be regarded as *primus inter pares*. His advent to the Imperial Legislative Council was felt even by the haughtiest bureaucrat, born to rule, to be the beginning of a new era in which official opinion would have to be tampered with popular views. The memorable occasion on which Sir Pherozsha, during his speech on the Police Amendment Bill in February 1895, made Sir James Westland, the Finance Minister, show his characteristic intolerance of criticism, which is the general failing of the Heaven-born service, is not yet forgotten. The fiery and impetuous reply which Sir Pheerozsha made to Sir James Westland made every Anglo-Indian bureaucrat in the Council tremble in his shoes and from that moment the Parsee Knight began to be looked upon as a "Ferocious" patriot not to be trifled with. That was the most brilliant service which Sir Pheerozsha had rendered to the country. He had taught, by his own personal example, the other non-official members of the Council a priceless lesson in fearlessness and sturdy independence. It is this fearlessness and sturdy independence of the late Sir Pheerozsha Mehta which the Trustees of the Parsee Panchayat and other members of the Parsee community would do well to imitate.

Opposed to all kinds of shams and humbugs, and hating from the very bottom of his heart idle shows and *tamashas* and hollow demonstrations of spurious loyalty, and averse to unconstitutional measures and methods, Sir Pherozsha, if alive, would have denounced the unconstitutional action of the Trustees of the Parsee Panchayat who propose to present an address to the Prince without the consent of the community. His robust loyalty would have revolted at the idea of presenting a communal address to the Prince, in the face of the mandate of the Congress, and he would have most certainly used his great influence with the Government to prevent the visit of the Prince to India at the present juncture when the country is in the most distressed condition. Sir Pherozsha's idea of loyalty may be gauged from the following passage culled from the stirring speech made by him in the Legislative Council of the Governor General of India, on the 28th March 1895, while discussing the Financial Statement for 1893-94, presented to the Council by Sir David Barbour:—

"My Lord, I have spoken freely in the firm consciousness of a true and sincere loyalty, for if by loyalty is meant a keen solicitude for the safety and permanance of the Indian Empire, than I claim to be more loyal than Englishmen and Anglo-Indians themselves, who are sometimes led to subordinate the interests of that safety and that permanence to impetuous impulses, to the seductions of conquest and imperial vain glory, or to the immediate gains and temptations of commercial enterprise."

Sir Pheerozsha's services to the National cause are too well-known to need recapitulation. The history of Sir Pheerozsha's public career, during the last thirty years of his life, is the history of the political progress which the country had been able to make during that period. He possessed a rare combination of those gifts which make a man the trusted leader of a peple. A man of towering intellect, sturdy independence, and unflinching devotion to duty, fought our battles with the official classes, for years, with absolute fearlessness. His expositions were lucid, his criticisms well informed and trenchant, his motives unselfish, and his actions undaunted. His services to India—services that claim the heartfelt gratitude and ready recognition not only of the present but also of the generations to come of the Indian people—have made his name dear in ever Indian home, and have made his life and life-work a source of the noblest inspiration for all succeeding generations.—Yours, etc.

MANECKJI KAVASJI PATEL.
Khetwadi, Nov. 9.

"MY MESSAGE TO THE MARWARIS."

SIR. P. C. RAY ON NEED OF EDUCATION IN THE COMMUNITY.

The Dewali issue of the "Swafantra" contains an article from the pen of Sir P. C. Ray, entitled "My message to the Marwari Community" of which a translation is given below:—

Thirty or forty years ago the Marwaris were more or less looked upon as interlopers or strangers in Calcutta, who had come here to make their pile and retire to their native places, e. g., Bikanir or Jodhpur and carry there all the wealth. Now all this has changed, they are becoming permanent residents here and have various interest at stake in our land and they are as much Bengalees, as any one of us. Their interests are identical with ours, they profess our own religion and our sacred Sanskrit literature is as much theirs as ours. Why then should we not meet on a common platform in the service of our beloved Motherland instead of living in separate watertight compartments? For the last twelve years I have been preaching to our Bengalee brethren, specially to our young men the supreme need of following in the footsteps of our Marwari brethren and learning at their feet the elementary principles of business and trade. I am often taken to task for asking the Bengalees to be so many miniature Marwaris. The bread problem in Bengal is becoming so serious that it will not do merely to scoff at my preachings. It appears to me that the Bengalees and Marwaris are complementary to each other in many respects. The one possesses many essential qualities which the other lacks. The Marwari has only sedulously cultivated the art of making money to the exclusion of education and culture; whilst the Bengalee has gone to the opposite extreme. He has cultivated his brain and has slowly allowed himself to be ousted from the position which he once held in the business world. There is no more pitiable creature in existence than the average Bengalee graduate glorying in his academic diploma, but withered lean, ematiated, with sunken eyes and starvation staring him in his face. The Marwari, on the other hand, with all his wealth has never cared to cross the portals of the temple of the Goddess Saraswati and naturally he is wedded to orthodoxy, or superstition and has his out look of life very narrow and his vision circumscribed. In numerical strength the Marwari community of Calcutta equals that of the Parsis of Bombay, i.e., they are under a lac and yet the latter count for much in the making of "New India." On account of the lack of education, the Marwaris have failed to be captains of industry and organisers of business on a grand scale such as the Parsis are, nor have they been able to produce leaders like a Naoroji, a Mehta, a Wacha etc. The benefactions of Jamshetji Jeejeebhoy, Cama, Tata and others are well-known; their main object has been promotion of higher learning and advancement of science. The Marwari has been also philanthropic but on account of his narrow outlook due to insufficient education, his charity is confined to "Pinjrapoles" and "Dharamshalas" and the like, though it must be admitted that his sympathy for suffering humanity and his efforts for the alleviation of distress are second to none,—witness his recent activities on behalf of the famine-stricken people of Khulna and Orissa.

My appeal to the Marwari community is that it should make a heroic effort to spread education,—secondary and higher among its members. The Khaitan brothers have proved that they can hold their own against the Bengalees in the field of intellect and Babu Chanasyam Birla, who has recently been appointed a member of the financial committee, has also proved that it is quite possible to combine business qualities of a high order with culture and education. After all, "Knowledge is power." The Marwaris will have a glorious future if only they will take more kindly to higher education.

ANNUAL KARTIKI PUNEM FAIR.

HOLDING PROHIBITED ON ACCOUNT OF PLAGUE.

A Bombay Government Notification of November 12th says—"It is notified for general information that as plague is raging in the vicinity of the town of Palitana in the Kathiawar Agency, the Palitana Darbar has this year prohibited the holding of the annual Kartiki Punem fair to be held on the 15th Novembebr 1921. Intending pilgrims are warned that those journeying to the place will be turned back.

NOBEL PRIZE WINNER.

DONATION TO RUSSIAN RELIEF.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 10.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Nov. 12.

M. Anatole France has decided to devote the Nobel Prize of three hundred thousand rancs to the Russian Famine Relief.

SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS CONFERENCE.

The 16th All-India Sub-Assistant Surgeons Conference will be held at Bangalore under the presidentship of the Senior Surgeon with the Government of Mysore, Dr. H. B. Mylvaganam F.R.C.S. (Eng) on the 26th, 27th and 28th December 1921.

C. P. MAHESHWARI CONFERENCE.

SUCCESSFUL SESSION AT SONI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SONI, Nov. 9.

The Central Provinces Maheshwari Conference assembled on 5th of November and the two following days. The Sabha began with prayers and reception songs, then Seth Ajeethinghji Mohota Chairman, Reception Committee to whom the whole credit of the Conference must be given and who spent Rs. 10,000 for this cause took his seat. His speech was read by Seth Aidanjee Mohota of Akola.

Then president Babu Shrikrishnadasji of Wardha was formally elected President and delivered his speech orally for nearly one and half hours. His speech touched on social reforms and he also emphasised on social reform and he also emphasised on Swadeshi and Charkha.

On the second day several resolutions were passed. Among them the chief was about the arbitrary action of the Bikaner State in not allowing Seth Jamnalaljee Bajaj and Seth Kunwar Chandkaranjee to enter the State.

One more mentionable incident was that the Diwan Bahadur Jiwandasji of Jubbulpore promised in the open conference that he and Diwanbahadur Ballabhadaji would act up to all the resolutions that would be passed by the Conference.

On the third day also many resolutions were passed. Among which the chief were those of using and trading of Swadeshi and cow protection. The audience gave good response to both the resolutions. On the Swadeshi resolution many delegates gave up their turbans and foreign clothes which were burnt at the close of the conference and they all stood up and took vow of using Swadeshi clothes henceforward.

A medal and Manjatsa was awarded by Pandit Govardhanji Sharma of Nagpur to Brijlalji Biyani for his services as president of Marwari Swasangh of Nagpur. An appeal was made by the President for provincial fund and Rs. 10,000 were collected on the spot. The conference was very successful and great enthusiasm prevailed. The next Conference is invited by Hinganghat.

MR. VRAJBHAI PATEL'S RETIREMENT FROM SERVICE.

BARODA PEOPLE'S GRATITUDE TO HIM.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

Mr. Vrajbhai Vaghjibhai Patel, who has worked in different capacities as a member of the Baroda Legislative Council, President of the Local Board, member of the Advisory Board of the Baroda Government for several years past has retired from his public activities and on that occasion, Mr. Manubhai N. Mehta, Dewan of Baroda highly appreciated his services to the people of the State, as their representative and said that Mr. Vrajbhai's instance was an example which every member and his colleague should follow. The next day a public meeting of the people of Baroda was specially held to honor Mr. Vrajbhai in the Baroda College Hall when the representatives of all the Baroda subjects were present. Mr. Tulsibhai proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Vrajbhai for his disinterested and valuable public services which was seconded and supported by Messrs. Vidyashankar and Mahasukhbhai, members of the Legislative Assembly respectively. The whole meeting honoured Mr. Vrajbhai by standing while the Dewan garlanded him and honoured him in a most fitting manner.

DARING TAX-CAB DACOITY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 11.

A serious taxi-cab dacoity is reported to have been committed on Wednesday night at about 12 o'clock in the house of Probhat Chunder Mondal, a zemindar in South Tangra Road, East of Entally. It is reported that about ten or twelve dacoits, who, appear to be up-countrymen, armed with knives, lathies and a revolver entered the residence of Mr. Mondal when the Durwan opposed them and was killed on the spot. Another servant of the zemindar was brutally attacked. A coachman who next appeared on the scene is said to have been shot. The dacoits after overcoming all resistance broke open an iron safe and abstracted property valued at about Rs. 3,000. They then broke open another safe which was empty. By this a large number of persons of the locality had surrounded the house but the dacoits after firing a few more shots made good their escape in a taxi-cab which was noticed some distance away from the house. Two or three others were also injured by the dacoits. Among those injured is said to be a son of the zemindar. The coachman and a washerman are lying in a precarious condition in hospital.

MUTTRA POLITICAL WORKERS' CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 11.

The Muttra political workers' case has begun before Pandit Dwarka Nath Rao, Magistrate 1st Class, Muttra. There are 43 accused. Prosecution withdrew the case against eleven accused, because they had apologised. Altogether 13 have been discharged. Of remaining 30, two are absconding and the trial is proceeding against 28 only. The charges are rioting, unlawful assembly, wounding religious feelings and causing hurt to a public servant.

The volunteer corps of Amroha convened a mass meeting of the citizens there Shah Zaiuddin presiding. They passed a resolution congratulating the Ali Brothers, and others on their incarcerations and requested the audience to keep firm their unity.

"SELF-RESPECT THE SOVEREIGN REMEDY."

NO SWARAJ WITHOUT SWADESHI.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rastriya Sabha, a public meeting was held on Sunday at the Marwari Vidyamaya Hall, when Mr. K. K. Subhan delivered a lecture on "The Present Situation," Mr. L. R. Tairsee presiding.

Mr. Tairsee, in introducing the lecturer, said many doctors had prescribed many remedies for the ills from which India was suffering at the present time. He thought however, that self-respect was the only remedy for their malady. Without self-respect they would not be able to achieve anything. Mahatma Gandhi had said the same thing. To get back that self-respect Swadeshi was the first thing to be achieved. There were some people who thought, by adopting the cult of Swadeshi they would be creating a spirit of hatred in the minds of Indians against foreigners and that they would be doing harm to the workmen at Manchester. Before thinking of other people, it was the duty of Indians to think of their own people. At the present time Indians were giving up Indian made things for the sake of imported articles. It was foolish to talk of internationalism while their own countrymen were starving. Therefore, he said without gaining their self-respect they would not be able to gain anything in this world. For achieving that self respect there must be a complete change of heart, a complete change of mentality. Unless their whole mental outlook was changed, Indians would not be able to do much. For instance, Punjab had one of the finest races of India, and, yet, there was not a single man there who could refuse to crawl on his belly when he was ordered to do so. Therefore, he said self-respect was the thing of prime importance. Self-respect was not a commodity to be purchased or given. It must be acquired by them. Concluding, he said, without Swadeshi they could not have self-respect and without the latter they could not cure their ills.

NEED OF SWADESHISM.

Mr. Sidhwa said while Indians had copied all the bad things from the West, they had not copied one good thing and that was the love of their own country. While foreigners always supported the industries of their own country at any cost. Indians, instead of doing this, bought their requirements from foreign countries. An Englishman would always buy the things made in his own country, while an Indian instead of loving his own country would also go to England for his necessaries. Was it not the duty of Indians to love their own countrymen and only buy those things which were made by them? On account of the N.C.O. a new spirit had permeated the masses. They had acquired new self-respect. Some people were ridiculing the Swaraj which they were asking for. But what kind of Swaraj did they want? Indians wanted a Swaraj in which the voice of the people would be supreme, where the public servants would be real servants of the public, where every man would have perfect freedom and opportunities, where the people would have the control of the finances as well as all the Government departments. That was the Swaraj they wanted. They did not want anarchy. Was there N. C. O. movement, when the anarchical movement was so strong in Bengal? There was co-operation all throughout the country, and in spite of that they had those outrages.

BUREAUCRACY EXPLOITING PRINCE'S VISIT.

Coming to the question of the Prince's visit to this country, he said, he was not invited to India by the Indian public; his visit was being exploited by the bureaucracy and the Prince was not going to see the real conditions prevailing in this country. The Prince would come to this country, go through the big cities, go to some of the Indian States and then return to his own country. Would he come into contact with the real people—with the tillers of the soil? Therefore, it was the duty of Indians to boycott the visit. Concluding he said Swadeshi and "Swaman" were the two essential things to be achieved by them to get Swaraj.

THE REAL MOTIVE.

Mr. Tairsee said there must be in spite of the denials to the contrary, some ulterior motive in bringing the Prince to this country: he did not, for a moment, believe that there was no political motive behind it. Was there any social objects behind the visit then? People said there was unrest in this country. The speaker did not believe it. If there were unrest would the 1,200 civilians and one lakh army be able to hold under control of the 30 crores of Indians? He wanted unrest to come into India! Foreigners were ruling over this country not by the force of arms, but by the tacit consent of Indians themselves, brought on by their own slave mentality. Swaraj was a condition of soul and not of body and when they could cut down their needs to the minimum freedom was theirs.

MEASURE TO PREVENT N. C. O. ACTIVITIES IN LOCAL BOARDS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PATNA, Nov. 11.

That members of District Boards and Municipalities should make solemn declaration to be bound by constitution of the body they belong to been unanimously recommended by Bihar and Orissa Local Self Government Conference. Hon'ble Mr. Das who also presided said object of declaration was to prevent non-cooperation artivities inside the distrirt boards and municipalities.

An Alahabad message of November 12 says:—

It is intended to present an address of welcome to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on behalf of the Anglo Indian and Domiciled European Association. The presentation will probably take place on the 20th February at Viceregal Lodge.—(A. P.)

ANOTHER GURKHA CHARGE.

BY M. K. GANDHI.

It almost seems as if Bengal is to be the first in suffering and therefore the first in winning Swaraj. The Chandpur outrage is still fresh in the memory. Now comes the news of an equally terrible outrage in Chittagong. Let Babu Prasanna-Kumar Sen, Secretary of the District Congress Committee tell the tale in his own words:—

"I take this opportunity of giving you an account of the latest turn of events at Chittagong. Mr. Sen-gupta, President, and St. Mohim Chandra Das, Secretary, Chittagong District Congress Committee and sixteen others were arrested on the 2nd July last for taking part in a procession without licence contrary to a notice previously issued by the local authorities under Sec. 30 of the Police Act. Their trial came up on the 19th October. They were charged under section 151 I. P. C and section 32 of the Police Act. The accused did not offer any defence and were each sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for three months on the 20th of October. It was known in the town that the noble prisoners would be taken to the Central Jail at Alipore the same evening. People began to collect before the Jail gate from 4 o'clock. Band parties, concert parties and Sankirtan parties were also brought in. In the evening the whole town was illuminated and there was bomb firing and rocket flying. This the people did without any instructions from the Congress Organisation. Shortly after 6 p.m. the prisoners were taken out of Jail and placed in Police carriages for being conveyed to the railway station. A procession with torch light, band parties, concert parties followed the carriages in an extremely orderly manner.

The procession having reached the approaches of the railway station, a *posse* of Gurkhas numbering about a hundred and armed with guns came out of ambush. Lights were put out by some person not yet known, and the Gurkhas suddenly and without any notice whatsoever sprang upon innocent and peaceful persons with all the savagery they could command with cries of "*maro*," "*maro*," "*lagao*," "*lagao*." They assaulted right and left anything and everything that came in their way, hackney carriage drivers and their horses not excepted. They continued wounding people with the buttend of their guns up to a considerable distance from the station premises and ceased when a whistle blow from the first class gangway. It is reported nearly a hundred persons got bleeding wounds in different parts of their bodies, and about three hundred persons received aching blows. The District Magistrate Mr. Strong and Additional District Magistrate Mr. Burrows were present on the spot. One prominent Peace and Order Association man was seen taking part in the assault and crying at the top of his voice, "*Maro, Maro*," and after the assault was over, he was seen in company with the District Magistrate. After the assault outside the station premises, a European military officer presumably commanding the Gurkhas entered the platform. He made a show of proceeding to the compartment reserved for prisoners, but made a sudden left wheel and began to push people who had been there with platform tickets. No warning was given, no request was made to move away from or clear the plaform. We suspect the object was to create an occasion for another assault, but the people moved away peacefully, so that when the Gurkhas were brought to the platform, they got nothing to fall upon. Both outside and inside the platform, serious loss of life would have occurred, had not people remained calm and non-violent under great provocation. They refrained from offering counter-assault upon the Gurkhas who in their fury got themselves mixed in the crowd and could be easily smashed to pieces, their arms notwithstanding. It should be noted, that the Chandpur tragedy took place on the night of the 20th June, 1921, and is re-enacted at Chittagong on the night of the 20th October, 1921, in a perhaps more hideous form under circumstances which can offer no excuse whatever.

The local Congress Committee, the Chittagong Association and the local Khilafat Committee met at an extraordinary emergency meeting on the morning of the 21st instant and appointed an independent committee of enquiry. The committee is sitting in the Jatra Mohan Sen Hall from day to day and is recording evidence. Photographers have been engaged to take photographs of the wounded. We shall be thankful if you kindly advise us as to what steps should be taken to redress our grievances in this respect.

Swadeshi propaganda is being pushed on with greater vigour than heretofore, and ere long we hope to banish the only about 5 per cent. foreign cloth which is visible now at Chittagong.

Up to now thirty persons have been convicted in connection with the Congress propaganda, and twenty-seven of them are still in jail. Prosecution is pending against six."

The facts are set forth with such precision, that it is hard to suspect any exaggeration. And yet it is equally hard to credit the authorities with such utter callousness as is to be inferred from the description given by Prasanna Babu. Manifestly the crowd was in a holiday mood. Thank God, prisons have ceased to frighten us. The people therefore illuminated their houses, and went in a procession to see the prisoners off. There could be no violent intent in this. But it was too much for the Magistrate. He evidently thought, that the deterrent effect of the punishment he had inflicted was being counteracted by these rejoicings and that in time he might have to turn the whole of Chittagong into a prison to accommodate the whole population. He therefore resorted to the Gurkha charge. It is difficult (assuming the truth of the report) in any other manner to account for the brutal action taken against totally innocent holiday makers. It is clear, too, that the members of the so called peace and order associations are playing into the hands of the bureaucracy. These are no doubt trying circumstances. But we counted the cost when we entered upon the course. We must pay it. We must go through the fiery ordeal, and prove our purity before we are admitted to the promised land. The leaders and the people of Chittagong deserve to be warmly congratulated upon their exemplary self-restraint and calmness under circumstances the most provoking. I can tender no other advice than to say that they should pursue their even course in spite of greater dangers still. The only redress that is open to us is each time to show greater courage and greater self-control, till at last the tyrant falls exhausted under the weight of his own effort. The non-co-operators of Chittagong ought not to feel irritated against the members of Aman Sabhas or of the Government. They but act according to their natures. A non-co-operator's nature is neither to retaliate nor to bend. He must stand erect unmoved by the storm raging round him. If we may truthfully sing and pray, let us sing:

"So long Thy power has blest me, sure it still
Will lead me on, o'er moor and fen,
O'er crag and torrent, till the night is gone."—"Young India."

CHAPRA FLOODS.

RELIEF SOCIETY'S APPEAL FOR MORE HELP

The Hon. Secretary of the Marwari Relief Society writes:—The Chapra floods inspite of its depradations have failed yet to attract that amount of public attention and sympathy which it deserve. The Marwari Relief Society is in possession of same photos which we are enclosing and they would go a long way in enlisting public sympathies without which the relief works already inaugurated could not be sustained and the present inadequacy angmented. In the name of humanity I on behalf of my Society most earnestly appeal to the country to do the needful in the matter. I hope this appeal would not be in vain.

BOYCOTT OF GARBA DANCE

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—There is an announcement in today's "Times of India" that nearly a thousand girls, Parsis, Hindus and Mahomedans, are to take part in a *garba* dance in the stadium on the maidan in Bombay in the presence of the Prince of Wales on the 21st of November.

One feels shame and sorrow to find that one thousand innocent Indian girls should have been ready to sing and dance in connection with the visit a thorough boycott of which has been proclaimed by the Congress throughout the whole of India. I do not know what the notions of the Parsis are in this respect. But I know for certain that it is extremely repugnant to the taste and social ideas of Hindus and Mahomedans that their girls, sent to school for learning, should be utilized to exhibit a *garba* dance before a crowd of strangers. It is an offence against the social etiquette as well as the national obligation. Can the Gujaratis of Bombay—the Gujaratis of Mahatma Gandhi—allow their girls to perform a *garba* dance before the Prince? Can the Mahomedans of Bombay allow their *pardanashin* girls to indulge in a public dance, while their greatest Moulvis and Maulanas are enduring incarceration in the various prisons of India? All the parents and guardians, Hindus and Mahomedans at least, if not the Parsis also, of those one thousand girls, should, therefore hasten to prevent their children (of whose ignorance and innocence undue advantage is being taken) from playing any part in the proposed programme out of regard for their social dignity and political necessity.—Yours, etc.,

A HINDU.

Poona, Nov. 10.

"PEOPLE'S" FAIR.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir. Will you allow us the favour of your valued columns to reply to many enquiries whether we have taken stall in the "People's" (?) fair and to contradict rumours to that effect which are spread about us and our business.

We had no intention to open a stall and have not done so for the simple and only reason that the "People" (?) Fair is no people's fair but hoodwinking tamasha.

We send you herewith the enclosed communication for your satisfaction so that you may know that this letter is not written to advertise ourselves indirectly. We also wish to state that the story circulated for what motives we cannot say that we have taken a stall in some other name—is most mischievous and dastardly. Thanking You in anticipation.—Yours, etc.

GOVINDJI VASANJI.

Bangalore-Mysore programmes for the Royal Visit that are published embody military parade and poli in Bangalore, two days shooting in Karapur forests, besides a variety of social functions in the capital.—(A. P.).

The Viceroy granted interviews on the 11th to Maharajahs of Gwalior, Alwar, Kapurthala and the Raja of Suket.

Sir William Pope has arrived at the Viceregal Lodge at Delhi.

Geneva.—The Labour Conference has adopted the draft convention fixing the minimum age for stokers and trimmers on ships at eighteen.

KHULNA FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

FURTHER CONTRIBUTIONS.

	Rs.	a.
The Metal Merchants Co.	200	0
Mr. G. J. Choksi	101	0
The Goculdas Tejpal Charities through Mr. Hiralal A. Munbim Judicial Clerk, Hony. Presy. Magistrate's Court, Dadar	30	0
Mr. Vallabhdas Govindji through Mr. S. J. Baria Pleader	25	0
Mr. H. J. Shah, Rutlam	13	10
Mr. D. G. Khare's Collections in the office of Regt. Paymaster I. T.	11	2
Master Chandrakant Mansukhlal Master in lieu of Divali Cracker	15	0
Sympathiser	5	0
"In the name of my late daughter Miss Harbaus Kaur"	25	0
Miss McNaught	1	0
Mr. Dattatrya Saligram Desai	10	0
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Nov. 11, 1921.

A press communique announces that U. P. Government have decided to fix a council at which other grains than wheat and atta might be sold at Municipal and District Board cheap grain shops at seven seers instead of six seers per rupee as was originally announced. (A. P.)

An earthquake shock of considerable intensity, at its origin about 3500 miles away was recorded on the Bombay Seismograph on the 12th November at 0 hour and 16 minutes (Indian standard time).—(A.P.)

At the Mysore State Chief Court, Sir Leslie Miller and Justice Nagappa delivered judgment on an appeal of the Editor of "Truth" preferred against conviction and fine of Rs. 200 by the City Magistrate in theft of types case, acquitting and ordering refund fine.—(A. P.).

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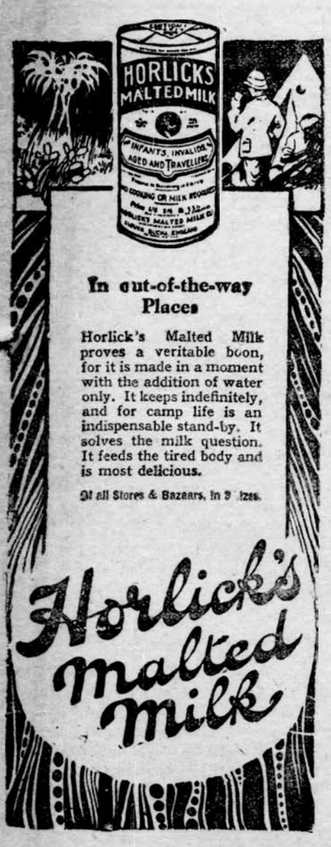

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Literature and Art.

AGE OF BHAGWAD GITA.

DR. GARBE'S VIEWS.

We have no tangible grounds at all to determine with greater precision the age of the pristine of the Gita. It goes without saying that the genuine Gita must be essentially older than its vedantic redaction. One naturally thinks of deducing the chronological results from the coincident passages in the "Manavadharma Shastra." W. Humboldt has already called attention to parallels between the law book of Manu and the Bhagwadgita. Nevertheless, there is only a single verse which is common both to Manu and the Bhagwadgita. The divergence in the readings is unimportant. In his introduction to the metrical translation of the Bhagwad Gita Telang has justly recognised that it is the law book that is the borrower from the Gita. For in the dry doctrinal presentment of the cosmogonic stages described in Manu this verse in which those sages are glorified who have experienced the length of the days and nights of Brahman, it occurs as a disturbing interpolation. whereas agreeably to its entire character it fits in with the Bhagwad Gita. However, this information does not carry us far. Bulher in the introduction to his translation of "Manavadharma Shastra" has shown it to be probably that the lower limit for the traditional text of Manu lies in the second Christian century. Jolley too comes to the conclusion that this text can scarcely be posterior to the second or third Christian century. We must, therefore, agree with these two most eminent authorities on Indian juristic literature as regards the date they have settled. And we can only suggest that the original Bhagwad Gita must have acquired for itself great celebrity before it could be utilised at the time of the final redaction of Manu. Hence the lower limit for the composition of the original Gita would be somewhere in the first Christian century. However, it is proper ti assume a higher antiquity for it. In the first edition of this book Dr. Garbe assigned on other grounds the composition of the original Gita to the first half of the second century B. C. Although this date is not in itself improbable Dr. Garbe does not now hold it to be quite correct as it was based on the assume age of the "Yogasutra". At any rate, as we shall see later on, there is the possibility that this ground will perhaps find its justification later. And therefore Dr. Garbe is not inclined to reject it altogether.

Dr. Garbe took his stand on a passage in the Bhagwad Gita which was universally recognised as genuine. There Krishna says that in course of time the Yoga doctrine had been forgotten on the earth and was revealed a new to Arjun. On this was reached the edifice which was itself derived from the then prevailing view regarding the identity of Patanjali the grammarian with Patanjali the founder of Yoga.

This argument is now irreconcilable with the results arrived at by Jacobi in his critic based on philosophical and historical grounds. According to him Patanjali, the author of the Yogasutras is not to be indentified with his namesake, the gramarian; and that the former must have been written not prior to 450 B. C. G. H. Woods in his Yoga system of Pathanjali lends further support to this argument. Dr. Garbe finds himself not in a position to refute it. At the same time he confesses that he has not remained unimpressed by the reasoning of a critical philosophical nature recently advanced by Bruno Liebich in his treatise on Katantra, in which he stands for an identity of the two individuals, Patanjali the doctor of Yoga and Patanjali the gramarian. Of the seven points made out by Liebich the third, fourth and the fifth appear to deserve particular notice. They relate to liebich's emphasis on the characteristic tenet of the gramarian regarding the Sphota which finds its complete agreement only with Yoka among all the philosophical systems. Next comes the style of the "Yoga Sutra" and thirdly the coincidence displayed in their beginnings between the "Mahabashya" and the "Yoga Sutras:" "Atha sabdanushasanam," commences the Mahabashya. "Atha yoganu Shasanam" begins the Yoga Sutra.

Further Dr. Garbe adds the ground which inclines him to regard the yogasutra older than the other philosophical sutras namely that the yog are the only philosophical sutra works which develop the system without a polemic against other schools of philosophy. At any rate Dr. Garbe thinks that Liebich is in the right when he holds that a further investigation into the whole question is necessary, whether finally a decision is to be arrived at through philosophical and historical method of Jacobi or the philosogical and critical investigation of Liebich. Should the old assumption of the identity of the gramarian and the doctor of yoga be upheld, Dr. Garbe's suggestion of placing the original Bhagwad Gita in the first half to the second pre Christian century would likewise have to stand. Now we shall proceed to examine the portcous of the Bhagwad Gita stigmatised as spurious or later interpolotions by Dr. Garbe.

G. K. N.

EMPIRE & FREEDOM.

The Psychology of Empire, by Bernard Houghton, I.C.S., (S. Ganesan, Madras.)

In this very short essay, Mr. Bernard Houghton discusses how far Imperialism affects the master nation and the people it subjugates. Mr. Houghton is well-known in India as one of those very few Englishmen, who, in spite of the long tradition of bureaucratic beliefs, in which they were compelled to grow up, have been fortunate enough to possess an insight into the problems of the subject people, and a sympathy with their political aspirations. Mr. Houghton analyses the idea of empire. He notices that Brittains are brought up in the belief that it is justifiable to conquer and annex other countries. Yet although the right of conquest seems to Brittons, as natural as the air they breathe, others do not see it in that light. President Wilson, for example, definitely condemned it in his Fourteen points. The Monroe doctrine bars it from America. Which view, asks our author, is right?

He is careful to point out that the material results of such conquests are good. "Customs, barriers are broken down, markets broadened, trade increases. The victors strictly uphold Law and Order, because they are necessary for their supremacy, and for the growth of their trade. "He does not forget to note, however, that "material prosperity will increase, but since the master nation controls the Government, much of the increase will go to foreigners and not to the people themselves." The people, however, are quick to realise that subjection injuries their national life and master nations, says Mr. Houghton, have always taken care in such schools as they have allowed and in every other way, to impress on the conquered the idea that they are by nature inferior. He notices that the desire to win freedom from this reproach, is the mainspring of the Non-Cooperation movement in India. He describes lucidly and with admirable terseness, how with the beginning of such desire, there grows up, the struggle between the master nation and the conquered people. The master nation has to realise what Paine pointed out long ago, that ideas march where armies can not. To the suggestion of inferiority, the Nationalist Press opposes the counter-suggestion of patriotism and of pride in one's country, while the master nation is obliged to fight this counter suggestion by force. Empire is thus based on the sword and depends for its existence on the sword. The master nation has to keep a large army and navy, its councils are rather influenced by military views; its people "imbibe the military mind so fatal to freedom and the belief in external discipline." Two different institutions sustain the idea of empire, feudalism and capitalism. Thus in England and Japan, the governing classes have the feudal tradition and capitalism rules them. These two institutions influence the master nation to develop a mentality which becomes domineering, selfish, egoistic and greedy. Thus the moral results of empire are evil. Although great in their time, empires have crumbled into dust before they accomplished anything permanent. If modern empires, concludes Mr. Houghton, "would not perish, they must change into commonwealths of free peoples, fellow citizens of a world at peace."

Reform or Revolution, by Barnard Houghton, (S. Ganesan, Madras.)

In this booklet, Mr. Houghton discusses in three small chapters the question of how better Government has been achieved in England or any other nation. In the opening chapter. "What is a Revolution?" he defines a political revolution as a change in Government involving a radical change in social ideas. A revolution need not entail the shedding of a single drop of blood. But to be effective the ideals behind it must chance. In India, he says, if a bureaucracy of Indians replace the English bureaucracy it would modify but little the face of Indian society. "In what essentials," he asks "does Government by Lord Sinha or Dr. Sapru, differ from Government by Sir Harcourt Butler or Sir W. Vincent?"

Revolution in the proper sense does not connote violence. If in the past revolutions have been violent, the reason for it is due to the fact that the governing classes have usually taken up the sword in order to resist the peoples' will. Of all revolutions, says the author, the conquest of a civilised people, by foreigners, is perhaps the worst. He goes on to assert. "In a conquered country, the environment tends to eliminate the lion and to breed the sheep. In the truest sense, foreign rule is immoral." Mr. Houghton dissusses in the next chapter, which he entitles "The way of Reform," pointing out how the way of reform is to advance without disturbance of Law and Order, and to build on existing foundations. The ideal is gradual increase of wealth and happiness, of freedom slowly broadening down from precedent to precedent. Taking English history from the year 1800, down to present times, he points out that the freedom has broadened, it has broadned at the speech of a snail. How is it, he asks, that in England, democracy has made such little headway, against privilege and wealth? The answer seems to lie in the essential conservatism of man. When reformers attempt anything they do not bring into play any great motive force. The mass of the people remain inert and so the momentum behind the reformers is small. Mr. Houghton goes on to notice that diarchy in India, has the same weakness. Diarchy, he says, is mere bureaucracy painted white. It is a scheme in which the bureaucracy which retains the control of Government, is to train Indians for self-government. But will men, asks Mr. Houghton, whose training has been autocratic whose class and race interests are bound up with ascendancy ever become apostles of liberty? He asks only to note the record of diarchy upto date, the political persecutions, the open support of the liquor, trade, the treatment of the Assam labourers, the Dharwar shootings and the long list of measures vetoed. The strategy of the reformers is bad, and in the last chapter. "The way of Revolution," he points out a bolder strategy. Men must dare to see and think and reason for themselves. They must in India seek a vital change of Government. Under Mahatma Gandhi, India is capable of such a renaissance, of a great peaceful revolution. "Officials and Moderates," he says "may prate of training and co-operation. We answer with a world unchained."

GALSWORTHY'S PLAYS.

Plays: Fourth Series, by John Galsworthy, Duckworth and Co., London.

If the bourgeois conception of the drama be the true conception, Galsworthy is scarcely a dramatist. But there are other audiences and other conceptions of the drama, and in the light of these latter, Galsworthy is treasured by not a few for the delicacy and subtlety that characterize his works.

"Plays: Fourth Series" has all the characteristic merits and defects of Galsworthy's other writings. There is hardly any plot in the three plays included in this volume: nor is there any continuous action. They give one the impression rather of a dramatic situation than of the never-ceasing current of life. No attempt is made at constructing a beautiful plot; but the author depends on a lively dialogue to keep up the interest of the reader.

The characters lack development. Of course, they are cleverly drawn in a few bold strokes at the beginning of the play, but they remain the same throughout. There is, besides, not much variety in Galsworthy's portraits. Lord Dromondy and Squire Hillcrist are similarly drawn, both being types of kindly easy-going gentlemen ruled more or less by their wives. Often the treatment is humorous; Mrs. Bradmere, the busybody and scandal-monger, who is always showing herself most anxious to prevent scandal, affords great amusement; and so does the representation of the Press,—ever after "sensations" even at the cost of truth.

The working-classes are portrayed with great sympathy and in "The Foundations"—the 2nd of the series, Galsworthy draws a vivid picture of the poverty of the lowest working-classes by presenting Mrs. Lemmy, a daughter of Labour who ekes out a bare existence by sewing trousers, morning and evening. Galsworthy's solution of the "Capital and Labour" problem is: reciprocal kindness and sympathy "In one word kindness." Daon't misunderstand me—nao sickly sentiment and nao patronizin." Me as kind to the millionaire as 'im to me."

Galsworthy's inimitable style is a source of endless pleasure to the reader.

In the inimitable skill with which he produces the dialect of the "lower" classes, he is almost unsurpassed.

We shall end by giving Galsworthy's own definition of the function of the dramatist:—"The dramatist may set before the public no cut-and-dried codes, but the phenomena of life and character, selected and combined, but not distorted by the dramatist's outlook; set down without fear, favour or prejudice, leaving the public to draw such poor moral as nature may afford." Surely Galsworthy puts his theory in practice in the plays before us.

G. J. B.

THE "SAMALOCHAK."

The "Samalochak" for the month of October contains, besides two beautiful illustrations, a thoughtful article on some historical facts about Ancient India and one on Charkha. The number under review maintained the past traditions of the prominent journal.

THE "CHETAN."

Irregularity is the besetting sin of most of the vernacular magazines. It is to be regretted that the "Chetan" should be in that class the September and October issues are published in one number, and that too at the end of October. Regularity in publication it is obvious adds greatly to the popularity of periodicals. The number has a beautiful cover design and contains articles from some prominent literary men.

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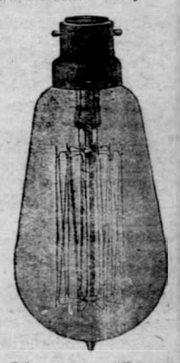

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SENSATIONAL REVIEW

BY THE PRESS

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DR. PAUL BLYTTE. (*Journal de la Sante*)

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Laureate of the Paris Medical University, etc., etc.

We cannot too highly recommend the use of the **Elixir Godineau** in treatment against influenza; the only way of escaping from influenza is to remain in a perfect state of health and to offer sufficient resistance against this sad affection.

One of the uses, much neglected however, of the **Elixir Godineau,** and yet one of the most practical is the taking of the Elixir during the weaning period. How difficult it is to go through this period without accident is well known, particularly for weak and sickly children The **Elixir Godineau** given in doses of from one to two tea-spoonsful a day, facilitates the transition from exclusively liquid to solid food, transition, which ordinarily taking place abruptly, is often most dangerous to children.

DR. BERNAIN. (*Journal de la Sante*)

Not only is the **Elixir Godineau** all powerful against impotency, barrenness, chlorosis, and menstrual disorders, but it is also a sovereign cure for consumption; if it does not destroy the bacilli of tuberculosis it increases the individual resistance, arrests the progress of the evil, repairs the breaches effected, for it is an essential element of reparation; it supplies in abundance new cells intended to form fresh pulmonary tissue in place of those wasted away by tuberculosis having become cavernous and honey-combed through disease.

DR. ALBERT. (*Journal de la Sante*)

Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Madows Street, Fort, Bombay.